

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1764.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. C.E. F.R.S.
The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to H. D. DARRISH, Esq. B.A. F.G.S., ALFRED NIELD, Esq., ARTHUR RAYMOND, Esq. M.A., and Professor MONROE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.
JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PROSPECTUS for 1861-2 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent, free of charge; also the Syllabus of the Evening Classes, printed 3d. by post; and the Calendar for 1861-2, price 3s. by post. Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the cover.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
67 and 69, Harley-street, W.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.
Visitor—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Principal—THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.
Professors.

W. Stenard Bennett, Mus.D. Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.
Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A. Rev. M. Meyrick, A.K.M.V.
Rev. E. B. Rieu, M.A. Rev. E. H. Plumtree, M.A.
Rev. F. G. Garden, M.A. W. Cave Thomas.
W. Hughes, F.R.G.S. Henry Warren.
John Hullah. Gottlieb Weil, Ph.D.
Alph. Mariette, M.A.

Lady Resident—Miss PARRY.
The Classes for Michaelmas Term will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 3. Individual Instruction is given in Vocal Music by Mr. George Benson, and in Instrumental Solos by Messrs. Barnett, Dorrell and O. May, and by Misses Green, C. Green and Heaton. Conversation Classes in French, German and Italian are formed on the entry of six names.
Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders.
Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Scholarships, Examinations, &c., may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMTREE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

On FRIDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT, an EXAMINATION will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of ARTS, LAW, and MEDICINE, and in the Department of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.
The Matriculation Examination for Students intending to pursue the course of study for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts, will take place on the same day. The subjects of Examination are the same as those for the ordinary Matriculation Examination in Arts, save that Latin and Greek are not required.
An Additional Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine will be held on the 4th of November.
The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 15th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations, on the holders of the value of 40s. each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 20s. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 30s. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 18s. each.
The Council is also empowered to award at the same Examinations several Prizes, varying in value from 5s. to 15s.
A Prospectus, containing full information as to the Subjects of Examination and courses of Instruction, may be had on application to the Registrar.
By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUTTON, A.M., Registrar.
Galway, 10th July, 1861.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE October 1, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. FRANKLAND, at Five o'clock p.m.

LECTURES.
Medicine—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirke.
Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skay and Mr. Holden.
Physiology and the Principles of Hygiene—Mr. Savory.
Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.
Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.
Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.
SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1, 1862.

Materials Medicine—Dr. F. Farre.
Botany—Dr. Harris.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin.
Midwifery—Compensatory Anatomy—Mr. Coote.
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.

The Hospital contains 650 beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows, Dr. Farre, and Dr. Black; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Skay, and Mr. Paget; and on Urthoracic Surgery, by Mr. Coote.
Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. Some of the Teachers connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Information respecting Scholarships and other details may be obtained from Mr. PACE, Mr. Coote, Mr. Callender, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

FREDERICK PLEDY, late of Worcester, has REMOVED his ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE to 13, YORK-PLACE, Portman-square, LONDON, greater facilities being thereby afforded for continuing the execution of Stained Glass, Mural and other Ecclesiastical Decorations.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Esq. M.D., Ph.D., the Dean, on TUESDAY, 1st October, 1861, at 8 o'clock p.m.
After which the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will take place.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10s. for each succeeding year; or 50s. at one payment, as perpetual.

Matriculation Prices, &c.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:

1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of Twenty Guineas.
2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20s.
3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20s.

The WM. TITE SCHOLARSHIP, founded by W. TITE, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., the proceeds of 1,000s. Consols, tenable for three years, is awarded every third year.

To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.
1st. The Treasurer's Prize of Thirty Guineas. 2nd. A College Prize of 20s. 3rd. A College Prize of 10s.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.
1st. A College Prize of 30s. 2nd. A College Prize of 20s. 3rd. A College Prize of 10s.
The Dressers and the Clinical Clerks are awarded to merit, after examination.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.
1st. A College Prize of 30s. 2nd. A College Prize of 20s. 3rd. A College Prize of 10s.
Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheselden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5s. for the best Essay on "Neuralgia."

The Two House-Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.
Two Hospital Registrars at an Annual Salary of 40s. each, or one at 50s.

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Prior to Midsummer in each year application should be made to Mrs. W. W. WARDROPER, at St. Thomas's Hospital, either by Women as Candidates for Training, or by Institutions for Trained Nurses.

The Patients are admitted daily at half-past 11 a.m., and the Out-Patients seen at half-past 12 daily.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectuses, the Conditions of the Tite Scholarship, and further Information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—Sanskrit, Hindustani, Bengali, and Persian, as also Hebrew and Syriac, are TAUGHT by the Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. M.R.A.S. &c., ten years a Missionary in India, and ten years a teacher of those Languages since his return home, 5s. Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.; and 17, Church-street, Cliftonville, Brighton.

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ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD, CANONBURY, near LONDON, N.—English and French Instruction for Ladies, on the Principles of Queen's College. (Established 1849.) THE MICHAELMAS TERM will COMMENCE on the 17th SEPTEMBER. Ladies wishing to join any of the Classes are requested to enter their names the day before the re-opening. There are Vacancies for two Resident Pupils.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

The undersigned Clergymen and Gentlemen having personal knowledge of the plans of the above highly successful Institution concur in recommending it to the notice of parents desirous of obtaining a first-class Education in all respects for their daughters:

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Rev. J. Hoppus, LL.D. F.R.S., Professor in University College, J. B. Holme, M.D., Linton, near Cambridge.
Rev. C. Hoare, M.A., Carlton, Leicester.
Rev. J. H. Jenkins, M.A., Rector of Haleswood, Duffield.
Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., Head-Master of Maiden Hill Grammar School.

Rev. P. Parker, M.A., Rector of Hawton, Notts.
Rev. B. Portal, Esq. Daventry House, Upper Tooting.
Rev. J. H. Sharwood, M.A., Vicar of Walsall, Staffordshire.
William Slocombe, Solicitor, Reading.
The Hon. R. Winn, 20, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square.
Rev. C. Wolley, M.A., Assistant-Master of Eton College.

Prospectuses, with Terms, will be forwarded upon application.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W.

Lady Superintendent—Miss HAY.

Assistant—Miss ROSALIND HOSKING.

The Classes for the Michaelmas Term will MEET on THURSDAY, September 26. Pupils are admissible at Six Years old, and upwards.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMTREE, M.A., Dean.

DIED, at Nice, on the 9th inst., VINCENT NOVELLO; Born in London, Sept. 6, 1781.

MARRIED, at St. Mary's Church, St. John's Wood, by the Rev. T. C. M. Beller, RUDOLPH LEHMANN, Esq. of Rome, to AMELIA CHAMBERS, Sixth Daughter of Robert Chambers, Esq. of Verulam House, St. John's Wood.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WINTER IN ITALY.—To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Advertiser, who is accustomed to Continental travelling, and has been twice in Italy, would be happy to accompany a Young Gentleman going abroad, and to assist his Studies in Classical and General Literature.—Address T. H. D., care of JOHN MURRAY, Esq., Albemarle-street, W.

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EDUCATION.—No. 2, PORTLAND-PLACE, LOWER CLAPTON, N.E.—Miss BATES receives Twelve Young Ladies as Resident Pupils. The next Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 11.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the LINE, and the CIVIL SERVICE.—SIX PUPILS are PREPARED for the above EXAMINATIONS by the Rev. G. R. ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and for some years one of the Mathematical and Classical Professors at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.—Address, "The Limes, Croydon."

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MR. CLAUDET'S CARTES DE VISITE.—Mr. CLAUDET, Photographer to the Queen, cautions the Public that some shops are selling spurious imitations of his Cartes de Visite Portraits, although the imitations are manifest. These counterfeit productions are capable of deceiving persons who do not examine the Photographs attentively. To detect this deception, Mr. Claudet begs leave to observe, that all the Cartes de Visite which come from his Establishment are stamped with his name on the back.—107, Regent-street (three doors from Vigo-street, in the Quadrant).

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BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

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MADAMEISELLE TIENENS,

MADAME RUDERSDORFF,

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERINGTON,

AND

MADAMEISELLE ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLEY,

AND

MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,

MR. MONTEN SMITH, MR. SANTLEY,

AND

SIGNOR GIUGLINI, SIGNOR BELLETTI.

SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.

ORGANIST—MR. STIMPSON.

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OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING...... HANDEL.

THURSDAY MORNING...... HANDEL.

FRIDAY MORNING...... BERTHOVEN.

MOTETTO...... HANDEL.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT...... HANDEL.

TUESDAY EVENING...... HANDEL.

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COMPRISING

OVERTURE (St. George's)...... ROSSINI.

CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In G minor)...... MENDELSSOHN.

OVERTURE (Der Freischütz)...... WEBER.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING...... HANDEL.

THURSDAY EVENING...... HANDEL.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

COMPRISING

OVERTURE (Mazurka)...... AUBER.

CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In E flat)...... BERTHOVEN.

OVERTURE (Guillaume Tell)...... ROSSINI.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING...... HANDEL.

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No application can be attended to unless it be accompanied by a

remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.

Visitors desirous of engaging Apartments during the approaching

Festival are requested to make application, by letter, to Mr.

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J. O. MASON, Chairman.

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LITERATURE

History of the Consulate and the Empire — [Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire, par M. A. Thiers. Tome XI.] (Paris, Lheureux; London, Dulau & Co.)

THE scene narrows to Elba and widens to the Field of May. At length the squadrons are gathered which will ride against the English squares at Waterloo. The next volume is to open upon that Battle of Battles. To Napoleon in his islet dominion M. Thiers devotes only a few disdainful sketches. It was not tempting to exhibit the man of Austerlitz and Lodi, like a veteran in second childhood, amusing himself with a toy army, miniature politicians, and a mimic fleet. Yet those little battalions and that light flotilla opened the path to the Tuileries. It is all but demonstrated that, after the adieux of Fontainebleau, when 70,000 men might still have been rallied behind the Forest, the Emperor insincerely signed his abdication. He had not renounced the sceptre; he submitted, in order that he might breathe, and that the world might contrast the glory of his reign with the impotence of the Bourbon monarchy. Certainly, it was impossible to believe too implicitly in the imbecility of the legitimate race. The Restoration began with a masquerade of hypocrisy, and it is difficult to decide whether the King or the Imperialist, who pretended to be cajoled, proved himself the worst imposture. But the Bourbons could never wheedle cleverly. There was always a strut in their affability,—an affability in their condescension. Whatever they did well, they did too late. And in their policy, organized for the security of the restored throne, a similar dilatoriness displayed itself. In January, 1815, there yet remained in Europe a fragment of the Bonapartist Empire—the kingdom of Murat. All was at length prepared for its overthrow. France and Austria were united to consummate their last revenge, when the seal of Solomon was broken, the giant was once more at liberty, and the patched-up dynasty vanished like an image of snow. Louis the Eighteenth had left himself absolutely without support. He could not be, to the army, the successor of Napoleon; he hesitated to invoke a political power by assembling the Chambers; he evinced a strange desire to tamper with established rights; old prejudices and hatreds were raised from the tombs of the Revolution; the King showed, in fact, that, as one prerogative of his position, he was determined to provide himself with enemies; and with this the legions of the popular Cæsar encamped around him. A military plot preceded the Elba exodus. It was reported to the Emperor in his island. Great names and great influences hovered near it, half resolved and undeclared. The matter ripened swiftly, while the downcast master of nations acted Robinson Crusoe in the purple over his few miles of territory, and, by dint of military genius, contrived to parade eleven hundred men. The people who, a few days before his arrival, had burnt him in effigy, were now his rejoicing subjects; they were delighted to see his engineers scarping and building at Porto-Ferrajo; they expected infinite results when they saw the Napoleonic horses and cattle turned forth on the pastures of Pianosa, where, on the peak of a rock, stood a solitary fort, which, says M. Thiers, fifty men might have rendered impregnable. Suppose that, instead of humbling him at Waterloo, a Coalition had locked him up in that cloudy, little Gibraltar, or blown the hill from beneath

him! Now, all was ready at Elba, except a Treasury. Napoleon waited, vaguely. His mother watched him closely. The Princess Pauline Borghese divined, perhaps, the mysterious hopes of his soul. Moreover, she had partly been taken into his confidence, when, as bearer of a message to Murat, she told that unlucky Paladin to reserve himself for future opportunities. And so the Elba potentate held his court, went to the theatre, rode, walked, boated, contemplated writing his own history, read the French newspapers, and, it cannot be doubted, convinced himself that he might and must return to France. M. Thiers is not emphatic on this point; but the truth speaks in every act, and so to speak, every attitude of Napoleon during his Elba retreat. The sovereigns of Europe, persuaded by Alexander of Russia, had grotesquely deluded themselves when they thought to imprison this explosive spirit for ever within sight of the continent which he had swept with his victories. When too late, they regretted the error, and it was in contemplation at Vienna to change his place of exile from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Not from his Imperial wife did he receive this intelligence. She, the real avenger of Josephine, was waiting for the ultimate downfall of her husband to lean on the arm of Wellington at a Court ball. The beginning of the end was come, and then began the march from Cannes to Paris.

It is a familiar story, but M. Thiers tells it in a way to fascinate all readers. The little army sweeps on exultingly, gathering power and volume as it goes; the march becomes triumphal: gates open; arches are flung across the streets; regiment after regiment links itself to the lengthening column; Napoleon bares his breast and asks what soldier of the Empire will fire at the Emperor; the royalist cities are avoided: the eagles are "flying from steeple to steeple until they settle upon the towers of Notre Dame." At first the returned Exile is familiar and popular; as his force increases he becomes slightly more imperial; his manifestoes change into proclamations; his offer of service to France assumes the tone of authority: he is a candidate at Grenoble, but at Lyon he is a king: in the former place he lodged at a tavern; at the latter he drove direct to the door of a palace. On the road, a carriage is stopped. It contains the Prince of Monaco, once devoutly Imperialist, now Royalist to the marrow. "Where are you going?" asked Napoleon. "I am going home," answered the Prince. "And so am I," said the Emperor! "And then the Emperor met an old woman who had never heard of his downfall, fancying him still at the Tuileries. So he fell musing on the vanity of human ambition, but he did not, on that account, think of returning to Elba. No; France, he exclaimed, was crying aloud to him. How distinctly the cries of nations are heard by the aspirants to thrones, before they mount them, and how deaf are autocrats sometimes in the rarefied atmosphere of that altitude! The stream rolls on, swelling and brightening, and the demigod it was carrying upon its waves proclaimed that he bore in his hands the gifts of peace for Europe and liberty for France. Neither Europe nor France believed. M. Thiers is a votary of Bonapartism; but he admits that all far-sighted men, even among those who loved the Bonapartist name, deplored the attempt and foresaw the catastrophe. They knew how his invitation to Marie Louise would be received, and what credit the Emperor Francis of Austria would attach to his professions. Louis the Eighteenth, however, was stunned, and again did the right thing at the wrong time. He

made a constitutional speech in the Chambers—a fortnight too late. Efforts were made to blind the public; reports were circulated that Bonaparte had been defeated, and had taken refuge among the mountains, in which, it was added, he would speedily be entrapped, and executed like a common malefactor. Destiny, faithless to the Bourbons, did not permit their mild representative to hang the conqueror of Austerlitz; or, as they preferred to express it, "the cowardly brigand." Ney's part was the most ignoble of all. He went to the King, promising to lead an army which should return with Napoleon, "vanquished and a captive." M. Thiers says that he was reported to have added "in a cage of iron." He thinks the words might have been used, and that they would have been pardonable in a soldier. Were they pardonable in Marshal Ney? Perhaps Maedonald behaved better when, afraid of being reconciled with the Emperor against his will, he put spurs to his horse, and galloped away as though an enchantment were pursuing him. Assuredly, that he and Ney never fought Napoleon was owing to no treachery on their part. The troops, even at Paris, refused to shout *Vive le Roi!*—in presence of Napoleon they thronged to their idol as Xenophon's Greeks might have thronged had the great God of War suddenly appeared to them, helmeted and sandaled, to lead the war. The Marshals were nothing, in their eyes, unless they were Marshals of the Empire. They would die for Ney, if Ney were fighting for the Little Corporal; they disdained him as the general of Louis the Eighteenth. All this is most picturesquely and cogently set forth by M. Thiers in one of the most admirable volumes of his magnificent History. "The brigand of Elba" was clearly making progress when the pliant Ney exclaimed, "Soldiers, the cause of the Bourbons is lost for ever!" A Royalist officer then broke his sword, saying, "Sir, we must turn away, that we may not behold this spectacle":—

"And what would you have me do?" answered the Marshal: "Can I drive back the sea with my hand?" Others, admitting the impossibility of compelling the soldiers to fight against Napoleon, expressed their regret that Ney should, within so short a space of time, have played two such opposite parts. "You are children," replied the Marshal; "it was necessary to decide in one way or the other. Could I go and hide myself like a coward, in order to evade the responsibility of events?" The Marshal Ney could not have taken refuge in obscurity. Moreover, there was only one way of mitigating the evil, which was to make an immediate declaration, in order to avert civil war, and in order to get into our power this man who is returning, to prevent him doing mischief; "for," he added, "I do not mean to give myself up to a man, but to France; and if this man wants to take us again to the Vistula, I will not follow him." After having thus silenced his rebukers, Ney received at dinner, besides his generals, all the commanders of regiments, with the exception of one officer, who refused to be present.

But it was distinctly understood, and on this point M. Thiers leaves us in no doubt, that the chiefs of the army were resolved to endure no longer the warlike tyranny of Napoleon, his arrogance, his passion for conquest, or his habit of crushing the French people while he flattered them.—

"I am going to see him," said Ney; "I am going to talk with him, and I will declare to him that he shall not lead us to another Moscow. It is not to him that I give myself; it is to France; and if we adopt him as the representative of our glory, it is not to a restoration of the Imperial system that we shall lend ourselves." * * * He wrote a letter to his wife, in which he detailed all he had done,

and concluded with these characteristic words, "My friend, you will not weep when you come out of the Tuileries."

There was a touch of shame in that; it betrayed, too, something ignominious in the nature of the man. The Tuileries then was the temple in which he worshipped; it mattered little whether a Bourbon or a Bonaparte sat under the crimson canopies. Clearly, at the moment, the Bourbons were at a discount. Louis the Eighteenth was promising to die for his people, as a preliminary to running away. Napoleon had now recovered his dear Marshal Ney:—

With profound sagacity, having divined all that the Marshal had prepared to say, it required but a moment to inform him that Ney would encounter him at once with excuses and remonstrances. Now, he wanted to dispense with the one, and to spare himself the other. He met him with open arms, exclaiming—"Embrace me, my dear Marshal." Then Ney unfolded his papers, and was about to begin, when he interfered. "You have no need to excuse yourself," he said; "your excuses and mine are to be found in events, which are stronger than men. But let us speak no more of the past, and indeed only remember it that we may conduct ourselves better in the future." After these preliminary words, Napoleon, leaving the Marshal no time to utter a word, explained to him the position of affairs. * * * He declared that he would accept the Treaty of Paris; he mentioned what he had caused to be said at Vienna; that he relied much on this communication and the intervention of Marie Louise to prevent a fresh struggle with Europe, and that, on his arrival at Paris, he would surround himself with the most enlightened men, in order to deliberate with them on the reforms to be effected in the Imperial constitution.

Ney was anticipated in all that he had proposed to say. But he and the Emperor pretended to be more mutually satisfied than they actually were. Napoleon's road lay through the shadows of Fontainebleau:—

At four in the morning, on the 28th March, he entered that court of the palace of Fontainebleau where, eleven months previously, he had addressed his adieu to the Imperial Guard. Already a group of cavalry, deserters from the army of Milan, had arrived to form his guard. On setting foot inside the palace, where the first Empire had reached its end, and where the second seemed likely to begin, his face became lit up as by a sentiment of intense satisfaction. The turn of fortune had been indeed amazing, and in that vast mind, which at Elba had been cured of all illusions (we shall presently see the proofs), joy, for an instant, silenced policy.

But the turmoil at the Tuileries! The feeble fury of the Royalists! The prospects of a second emigration! The glimpses of coat-linings in the wardrobes of gentlemen anxious to wear their garments inside out! All Paris was expectant. The very horses in the cavalry barracks seemed to sniff the approach of the man who had fed so many vultures. Napoleon being at Fontainebleau, the Bourbon thought better of dying; the gates of the Palace court were closed at eleven o'clock; the royal family entered a carriage; the old dynasty drove through the silent streets. Next morning—

Great anxiety was prevalent throughout a curious multitude to know what had happened. There were some servants in livery moving about, but not a single officer or a single guard mounted, except the ordinary groups of the National Guard outside the gates. The white flag floated above the main dome; some cries of *Vive le Roi!* were heard, but that of *Vive l'Empereur!* the military, as yet, dared not utter. Soon the fatal secret was discovered, and the news filled Paris in the twinkling of an eye.

Then assembled the spirits of the resurgent Empire. First came Excelsmans, who stalked through the chambers and corridors of the

empty palace, and ordered the tricolor to be set floating. Then followed Bassano, Rovigo, Decres, Mollien, Gaudin, the Queen Hortense and the Ex-queen of Spain, the wife of Joseph. In a moment the Tuileries was crowded with the Imperialist aristocracy. About nine o'clock in the evening, a single carriage turned from the Boulevards, outside the Invalides, along the Quays, and thence to the gates:—

The carriage was driven into the court before any one knew whom it contained. But a moment sufficed to spread the intelligence. Then, Napoleon, snatched from the hands of Caulaincourt, Bertrand and Drouet, was carried in the arms of his old officers, seized with a delirium of joy. A tremendous shout of *Vive l'Empereur!* had given notice to the crowd of high functionaries that swarmed through the Tuileries. They rushed towards the staircase, and, forming a current opposed to that of the officers, who were struggling up, a sort of contest took place which was almost alarming, since they were smothering one another and stifling Napoleon. They carried him thus to the top of the staircase, uttering frenzied cries, and he, for the first time in his life, unable to conquer the emotion he felt, allowed some tears to escape, and then, being deposited on the floor, walked on without recognizing any one, but yielding his hands to those who pressed around him, kissing them, and overwhelming him with homage. In a few moments, recovering himself, he welcomed his most faithful adherents, embraced them, and, without taking a moment for repose, consulted with them as to the formation of a government.

In twenty days the Empire had been re-established. But wise men looked on and doubted. Hortense, protected by the Emperor Alexander, had remained at the French capital, a circumstance which embittered Napoleon against her:—

"You at Paris!" he said, on perceiving her; "You are the only person I had not wished to see here."—"I remained," she answered, weeping, "to nurse my mother."—"But after the death of your father!"—"After that death I found in the Emperor Alexander a protector for my children, and I was compelled to take care of their prospects."—"Your children! better for them exile and misery than the protection of the Emperor of Russia."—"But you, sire, did you not consent that the King of Rome should owe the Duchy of Parma to the generosity of that Prince." Not replying to this cogent argument, Napoleon proceeded, "And this action—who advised you to it? (The Princess was pleading before the French tribunals to recover the custody of her children.) They have forced you to reveal family miseries which ought to have remained concealed, and you have lost your cause—very well done!" But immediately repenting his severity, and opening his arms to an adopted daughter whom he loved, Napoleon embraced her, saying, "I am a good father, you know, and we will speak no more of these things. You saw, then, our poor Josephine die—in the midst of our disasters, that death was a blow to my heart."

The file of ancient comrades lengthened—Cambacères, Bassano, the Dukes Vicenza, Gaeta, Rovigo, Decres, Counts Mollien, Regnaud de St. Angely, Lavalette:—then, the glorious Davoust. Fouché played a more careful game. To all Napoleon held moderate, reassuring, even caressing language. "I was a year in the Isle of Elba, and there, as in a tomb, I heard the voice of posterity." He thought Austria anxious for peace, and England crippled by her debts. Vanity might induce Russia, and hatred Prussia, to resume the war. And to France he promised the millennium. But he knew that war, and war on a terrible scale, was inevitable. Alexander of Russia had pledged his last man and his last rouble to help in crushing him. France again assumed a martial aspect. Four hundred thousand men were to take the field; two hundred thousand were to garrison the fortresses. Europe burned with impatience to

see these new legions dispersed and the disturber chained; and M. Thiers, in a series of eloquent passages, explains how it had become next to an impossibility that the civilized world should be convinced or conciliated by Napoleon. But in the estimation of the English people, he assumes, the Bourbons had fallen, and Napoleon risen proportionately; so that the Cabinet, in resolving on a war policy, had to announce with caution, and almost with an apology. There can be no question, however, but that the preponderating sentiment, in and out of Parliament, was in favour of the war. The narrative is diffuse in the explanation it affords of the exact views with which the most prominent statesmen in France regarded the resumption by Napoleon of the Imperial authority, and of the feelings which animated the various classes of the population. There was, we think, more excitement than confidence in the sudden show of zeal on the part of the populace. The revised Constitution was coldly received in all quarters of the realm. Because, says M. Thiers, France could no more believe a Napoleon when he talked of liberty than Europe could when he talked of peace. The Royalists were, of course, hostile; the Revolutionists suspected the champion who had put his feet on their necks. And now, on the First of June, Napoleon meets the citizens of Paris. Shall he appear as Emperor or General? He wishes to appear as he would when taking the oath. He stands forth, then, in robes of silk, in plume and imperial mantle, in the coronation coach drawn by eight horses; fifty thousand soldiers greet him; a gorgeous amphitheatre receives the Emperor, the army and the multitude; the altar fronts the throne; a hundred cannon thunder into the arena; but the countenance of Napoleon is sad: he has no wife on his right hand; on his left hand he has no son. Both are away from him. Laying aside his imperial splendour, he distributes standards to the legions which are to "fetch his wife and son."

He is impatient to be in the field, to spring from his throne into his saddle. People around him think he is melancholy; he never smiles; perhaps he has had a vision of Waterloo; possibly, heremembers what they had been saying at Vienna about an island in the Atlantic. And in this mood, after sundry strange night vigils, he went to Malmaison, where Josephine had died in the spring of the last year; he stayed several hours, walking through the château and the gardens, full of Josephine's flowers. "Poor Josephine!" he said to Hortense at every turn of the walk; "I think I see her!" So he ordered a portrait of Josephine; kissed Hortense; said to Madame Bertrand as he entered the carriage, "Let us hope, Madame Bertrand, that we may not soon have to regret the Isle of Elba,"—and went to Waterloo. A week later he *did*, most probably, regret Elba, and much else.

M. Thiers has two superb opportunities left; the Battle in Brabant, and St. Helena. We doubt not but that he has nearly completed the picture, radiant with the life of an unrivalled epoch.

In the Arches Court of Canterbury. The Office of the Judge promoted by the Bishop of Salisbury against Williams. Articles of Accusation.

Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, August 8, 1861.

AFTER being in abeyance for more than a century, because its effect was that of a poker upon the coals of bigotry and the flames of discord, the Convocation has been allowed a tongue. The Government, which probably thought that a tongue is not a pair of hands, has now

to learn that it is, in effect, as many hands as it can excite to action. The Convocation, it is true, no longer ventures to call offenders before it, nor does it even put forth definite censures; but it pronounces the existence of heresy, and gives a Bishop excuse for proceeding. Of this plea, among others, the Bishop of Salisbury avails himself, and we are to have the old work over again. It matters nothing that such methods of repression as are revived never put down any sect or party: it matters nothing that they create a sympathy which recommends the obnoxious opinion, and, as the Bishop admits, "extend and intensify its influence, whatever it may be." The revived Convocation is a recalled Bourbon, which has forgotten nothing and learnt nothing.

In the name of common sense, what does the Bishop of Salisbury suppose he is to gain? He extends and intensifies the power of the heretical opinion: the consequence is, that others of the clergy begin to teach it. What is to be done? Why, of course, more extension, more intensification; and so on. And all this because "there must be a limit somewhere." We never heard of any logician but one who could be compared to the Bishop of Salisbury: we mean the tradesman who said to his customer—"Sir, I assure you that I lose by everything I sell, and nothing but the enormous business I do makes it answer." We strongly suspect that nothing but the Committee of the Privy Council will save the Courts from doing such an amount of business as would oblige reflecting people to meditate upon a question which we never yet heard definitely answered by any of those whose proposals invite it: namely, if the Church of England should fall, what is to be put in its place?

The Articles of Accusation, extended over many a page by the Judge who is made to "article and object as above," may be compressed into a very narrow compass. We do not intend to detail them: not merely because our readers have recently seen the substance in the daily papers, but also because they have no relation to our argument, and because it will be time enough to make our selection when we shall have seen the answers made by the accused. Mr. Rowland Williams, in producing and commenting upon the opinions of Baron Bunsen, is accused of various heterodoxies: the Articles give his words in red ink, and the construction put upon them in black ink. This typographical convenience reminds us of the practice of the Inquisition, which dressed those who were to be burnt in flame-coloured garments. We approve in both cases: the officials might have burnt the wrong person but for the dress; and an innocent reader might, in some cases, not know which was the true doctrine and which the false one, if it were not for the colour of the ink. One of the accusations, we see, is either on the very point on which the Privy Council decided in the Gorham case that freedom existed, or as near to it as possible.

We will, for the present, suppose Mr. Rowland Williams to be wrong in his doctrine: nothing that we have to say demands that it should be otherwise. But we shall assume that it is not Mr. Williams who is the object of attack, but a growing school of theological criticism. The Convocation, the Bishop, and all the country, are aware that a certain texture of opinion, alleged to bear much resemblance to German Rationalism, is finding favour at Oxford. The true question then is, whether or no the clergy are to be permitted the freedom of the laity in the extra-cathedral discussion of current theological divisions of opinion. If Mr. Williams had uttered these supposed errors of doctrine in his pulpit, the question would have been

very different. The Salisbury case is a grosser one than that of Exeter. Mr. Gorham came to a Bishop for institution: the Bishop had heard grounds of objection to Mr. Gorham's doctrine. These it was his bounden duty to examine into: he did so, and in his discretion he refused institution. The law decided that the difference between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham was allowable: no man has a right to say the Bishop ought to have known the law would so decide; for the Bishop had the letter on his side. Circumstances are wholly different in the present case. Mr. Williams is a parish priest: he teaches and has taught, under the eye of his Bishop, be the same an archdeacon or a churchwarden. (We say this because, when the Bishop of Exeter was beaten, he wrote to Mr. Gorham's churchwarden, telling him it was his duty to watch his vicar's doctrine, and to report: forgetting that possibly the churchwarden might be a dissenter, who had been obliged to serve that office.) If Mr. Williams should teach heresy to his parishioners, the Bishop may interfere. But whether the Bishop ought to subject discussion of doctrine of a literary character to canonical penalties, is altogether another question, and one we hope to see decided against him. He himself says, he does not think "that the constitution of our courts of judicature is as well fitted as one could desire to weigh the balance of truth." We hope it is so, the one being the Bishop himself. The root of the meaning is, that he does not like the Privy Council, which represents the Queen's Supremacy: but the country likes it for the very reasons which make the Bishop dislike it.

Our readers will remember that in all time, since the first imposition of subscriptions, there has been a large party which has insisted that the Articles subscribed to are simply articles of peace. That is to say, the subscription means that the subscriber undertakes not to oppose these Articles in his clerical teaching. We certainly should not, ourselves, be the first to start such an interpretation; but it is started, is in the field, and is admitted as one—only one—of the equivocations under which subscription is made. This much, however, is certain, that the subscriptions are either articles of peace or articles of faith. No other alternative has ever been proposed.

First, let them be articles of peace. It is clear that a large, and, with the age, a growing liberty of discussion must be allowed out of the pulpit. It is impossible that it should be contemplated that agreement in a form of doctrine, as a waiver of difference, should accompany the subscriber into his discussion of doctrine. Either these articles of peace are to be taken as prohibitions of all discussion, or they are not to claim obedience from the disputant. This is not our principle; but it is the necessary consequence of that interpretation which a large and respectable party has always contended for. Those who accept the peace hypothesis must accept its consequences.

Next, let the Articles be articles of faith. In this case a subterfuge exists, which is a hundred times worse than any arising out of the lower alternative. The actual state of things, upon the faith hypothesis, requires that a certain amount of absolute dishonesty should be admitted as existing, as necessary,—and, we suppose, as desirable, for no complaint is made. It is notorious to all the world that the majority of the clergy do not believe that Omnipotence will consign all the members of the Greek Church, for example, to everlasting punishment. It is just as notorious that they declare, if plain English have its meaning, that they do believe it. All the Articles are

acknowledged to be "agreeable to the Word of God": one of the Articles declares that the Athanasian Creed is "thoroughly to be received and believed": the Athanasian Creed more than once denounces the extreme of divine wrath, with certainty, "without doubt," upon all who shall not believe that creed, "whole and undefiled": and the Greek Church does not believe the whole. All this is indisputable; those who dislike the idea of change are vexed and fretted to hear it; but hear it they must when questions like the present are raised. There is a general consent to a certain amount of rejection of that which is declared to be true and to be believed. Those who make this tacit rejection pray for silence from all quarters. But it is obvious that the moment any clergyman is questioned for general discussion of doctrine upon heterodoxy drawn inferentially from the sense of the Articles, the whole force of subscription, as gathered from the actual state of belief, must be investigated. The existing admission, existing because it exists, of a distinction between current and obsolete doctrine, must be made explicit. Where, it must be asked, is the line to be drawn between what is to be subscribed and not believed, and what is to be both subscribed and believed? Who draws it?

This, we admit, is no question for the Court of Arches, which will take for granted that there are neither dissenters outside the Church, nor dissentients in it. But it is a question for the educated English world. The Bishop of Salisbury is forcing an inquiry which we should be glad to see him promoting in a more creditable way. We value every step towards a re-consideration of the whole question of subscription: and we think the Convocation will be one instrument of a benefit to society which is beyond its intention and above its appreciation.

Our main object is to secure the literary freedom of the clergy. So long as we are allowed to think that they speak their full thoughts and show their whole counsel, we read their writings with interest, and weigh their arguments with respect. Should we be compelled to look upon them as unable to reason with us as free men with free men, we shall turn with contempt from the tongue-tied, thought-muzzled slaves of a code of inferences. We want to strike true interpretation out of the collision of opinions. A large discussion is before the world, which the Bishop of Salisbury and his celebrated steeple are equally powerless to hinder. We shall have more to say about the matter: for the present, we "article and object as above."

Havelock's March; and other Poems. By Gerald Massey. (Trübner & Co.)

AMONG the bands of young poets who in our day have fed on the fiery wine of 'Festus,' or beaten time to the music of 'Pippa Passes,' few have been so healthful and robust in the midst of imitation as Mr. Massey. We had hope of him at the first, and we have faith in him now. Of course he has not wholly escaped from the vices of his age. The voices of the sirens have been sweet and seductive in his ear. He has not, indeed, lost himself in the light of gorgeous sunsets so often as Mr. Alexander Smith,—or floated into cloudland and poetical storm with Mr. Sydney Dobell,—or dropped into the voluptuous southern paradise of Mr. Owen Meredith. He has been neither spasmodist nor sensualist in his verse. Generally, his flights of imagination have been modest, and his tone and expression pure. But like these poetical sinners, he has been

very free with the stars. The sun and the moon have both had cause to complain of him. He has taken liberties with the sea. He has talked of the thunder and lightning as if they were friends whose familiarity had ended in contempt. Oftentimes he has been rather hard upon Mother Earth, Old England, and other elderly females whose names ought not to be lightly taken in vain. Occasionally, too, though rarely, he has misused the Queen's English, and especially in the needful matter of sound and rhyme. But these are trifling defects, which have to be set off against many masculine and artistic merits.

The volume now published by Mr. Massey is divided into three sections:—National Poems—Christie's Poems—and Love Poems. The whole mass of song and celebration is inscribed to Lady Marian Alford, in a Poem of great beauty. One of the Elizabethans might have written these lines:—

Lady! Giorgione should have painted you
With live warm flesh-tints golden thro' and thro';
The sun-soul making luminous its prison
With sunken splendours, rarer than have risen;
Bird-peeps of brightness—dawn-dew—smiling fire—
Full of all freshness as a spring-wood quire;

A glow and glory of impetuous blood;
Brave spirits that crowd all sail to take the flood
Of large, abounding life, that in the sun
Heaves flashing, with a frolic fringe of fun;
A happy wit: creative genius proved;
In Pictures that Angelico would have loved;

A stately soul: yet with a laugh that brings
Echoes from Girlhood's heaven as it rings!
And that the spirit of motion's airy charm,
Which hovers glancing round the flower of form:
A lofty lady of a proud old race,
Recklessly splendid in her gifts and grace.

'Havelock's March' leads off the National poems. It has some noble lines; but the general effect of the poem is such as to discourage the poet from attempting themes too near and too familiar. Laureate verse—even at its best—is what neither gods nor men can bear: as witness Tennyson's 'Ode on the Death of Wellington,' a poem, like 'Havelock's March,' abounding in gracious phrase and vigorous thought—yet quite unable to hold its place in the affections or in the memory. Newspaper themes should be left to plain prose.

'The Norseman' follows, which the poet, left free from the hard necessities of coupling Hodson of Hodson's Horse and noble Niel with the captain of the Shannon, Sir William Peel, flings off with a delightful sense of ease and strength:—

THE NORSEMAN.

A swarthy strength, with face of light,
As dark sword-iron is beaten bright;
A brave frank look, with health a-glow,
Bonny blue eyes and open brow;
His friend he welcomes heart-in-hand,
But foot to foot his foe must stand;
A man who will face to his last breath
The sternest facts of life and death:
This is the daring Norseman.

The wild wave-motion, weird and strange,
Rocks in him: seaward he must range.
For life is just a mighty lust
To wear away with use, not rust.
Though bitter wintry cold the storm,
The fire within him keeps him warm.
Kings quiver at his flag unfurled:
The sea-king's master of the world:
Conquering comes the Norseman.

He hides, at heart of his rough life,
A world of sweetness for the wife;
From his rude breast a babe may press
Soft milk of human tenderness,
Make his eyes water, his heart dance,
And sunrise in his countenance:
In merry mood his ale he quaffs
By firelight, and his jolly heart laughs:
The blithe great-hearted Norseman.

But when the battle-trumpet rings,
His soul's a war-horse clad with wings!
He drinks delight in with the breath
Of battle and the dust of death!

The axes redlien, spring the sparks,
Blood-radiant glow the grey salt-sarks:
Such blows might batter, as they fell,
Heaven's gates, or burst the booms of hell:
So fights the fearless Norseman.

The Norseman's King must stand up tall;
A head that could be seen o'er all;
Mainmast of Battle! when the plain
Grew miry red with bloody rain;
And grip his weapon for the fight,
Until his knuckles all grew white!
Their banner-staff he bears as best
If double handful for the rest.

When "follow me" cries the Norseman.

Valiant and true, as Sagas tell,
The Norseman hated lies like hell;
Hardy from cradle to the grave;
'Twas their religion to be brave;
Great silent fighting men, whose words
Were few, soon said, and out with swords!
One, saw his heart cut from his side,
Living—and smiled; and smiling, died!
The unconquerable Norseman.

They swam the flood, they strode the flame,
Nor quailed when the Valkyrie came
To kiss the chosen for her charms,
With "Rest, my hero, in mine arms."
Their spirits through a grim wide wound,
The Norse doorway to Heaven found,
And borne upon the battle-blast,
Into the Hall of Heroes passed:

And there was crowned the Norseman.

The Norseman wrestled with old Rome
For Freedom in our island home:
He taught us how to ride the sea,
With humpen bridle, horse of tree.
His spirit stood with Robin Hood,
By Freedom in the merry green wood,
When William ruled the English land,
With cruel heart and bloody hand;

For freedom fights the Norseman.

Still in our race the Norse king reigns,
His best blood beating along our veins;
With his old glory we can glow,
And surely steam where he could row.
Is danger stirring? Up from sleep
Our war-dog wakes, his watch to keep;
Stands with our banner over him,
True as of old, and stern and grim:

Come on, you'll find the Norseman.

When swords are gleaming you shall see
The Norseman's face flash gloriously,
With look that makes the foeman reel:
His mirror from of old was steel.
And still he yields, in battle's hour,
That old Thor's hammer of Norse power;
Strikes with a desperate arm of might,
And at the last tug turns the fight:

For never yields the Norseman.

'Robert Blake' is no less good, and indeed all the sea pieces have the dash and saltiness of the ocean in them. They will deserve to be read, and if read are sure to be admired. The political poems are less to our liking. The topics dealt with are ephemeral, and the satire, where this is not personally offensive, as it often is, wants the breadth and largeness necessary in art. Louis Napoleon and the Manchester School should be left to the daily and weekly papers. On the other side, the poet's love lyrics will find many admirers. In the lines addressed to a wife 'On a Wedding Day,' there is the true touch of nature:—

Nine years ago you came to me,
And nestled on my breast,
A soft and winged mystery,
That settled here to rest;
And my heart rockt its Babe of bliss,
And soothed its child of air,
With something 'twixt a song and kiss,
To keep it nestling there.

At first I thought the fairy form
Too spirit-soft and good
To fill my poor, low nest with warm
And wifely womanhood.
But such a cozy peep of home
Did your dear eyes unfold;
And in their deep and dewy glow
What tales of love were told!

In dreamy curves your beauty droopt,
As tendrils lean to twine,
And very graciously they stoopt
To bear their fruit, my Vine!
To bear such blessed fruit of love
As tenderly increased
Among the ripe vine-bunches of
Your balmy-breathing breast.

We cannot boast to have bickered not
Since you and I were wed;
We have not lived the smoothest lot,
Nor found the downiest bed!
Time hath not passed o'er-head in stars,
And underfoot in flowers,
With wings that slept on fragrant airs
Thro' all the happy hours.

It is our way, more fate than fault,
Love's cloudy fire is clear;
To find some virtue in the salt
That sparkles in a tear!

Pray God it all come right at last,
Pray God it so befall,
That when our day of life is past
The end may crown it all.

Readers who find this vein of feeling in their own humour—and there must be many such—will get the volume for themselves.

Mr. Massey's poetry shows growth. His powers are evidently not yet at their prime. Hence, an appearance of inequality—sometimes of crudeness—in the work achieved, which will puzzle and discourage Mr. Massey's defenders. Some of the finest and weakest lines produced in our generation may be found in this volume. What we have quoted answers for itself; but a critic who is bent on finding flaws will be at no loss to quote passages answering to his assertion that Mr. Massey's poetry is only very bad prose. Of course, such quotations would be very unfair; but then Mr. Massey should take care that he be not condemned by quotation out of his own mouth. He who can do so well has no right to do ill. Poetry is nothing, unless perfect as to form.

The Story of Savonarola and of his Times—
[La Storia di Savonarola, &c.] Related by
Pasquale Villari. With the assistance of
New Documents. Vol. II. (Florence,
Le Monnier.)

Prof. Villari's Life of Savonarola is now complete. The second volume has a more vivid interest than the first, since it takes in the last eventful year of the great Friar's life, from his triumphant "Bonfire of the Vanities" at the end of the Carnival of 1497, to the pitiless judicial murder which terminated his forty days' trial in that same storied old Piazza where he and his disciples had circled with linked hands round the blazing pile amid the lauds and spiritual songs and shouts of "Viva Cristo!"—which by his behest had succeeded to the abominable Carnival-songs of the Medici, throughout the streets of Florence.

In the year 1497, the great Friar's power, religious and political, was at its zenith. In his celebrated Lent sermons in the spring of that year on the Prophecies of Ezekiel, he relentlessly lashed the monstrous vices of the Court of Rome, then headed by that very crown and blossom of all iniquity, Alexander Borgia; while the strong republican spirit he had kindled and fostered kept the gates of Florence pitilessly closed against the degraded Piero de' Medici, who, living steeped to the eyes in every revolting depravity under the friendly shadow of the Papal fans, ceased not from intriguing with his Florentine adherents to regain the sovereignty he had lost. The election of Bernardo del Nero, a man of influence and sagacity, though a creature of the Medici, to the post of Gonfaloniere of Florence, just then gave good hope of a possible Medicean restoration, and Piero de' Medici ceased not to pay abject court to every petty tyrant of Italy, to gain favour and assistance for the enterprise, while his tyrant's nature gloated over the prospect of summary vengeance to be wreaked on such as had procured his exile or opposed his return. To this end "he kept always by him a list of such families as he intended to destroy, razing their dwellings and confiscating their property to his own use." And on one occasion, when Messer Lodovico da San Miniato remarked to him, that he would soon be master of a fair dominion, and that with a good and discreet council of thirty or forty citizens he might quietly govern it to his liking, Piero, with an unseemly gesture, replied "You should know by this time that I will take advice from no

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one, and that I had rather go wrong after my own will than right after that of any other man!"

But the wicked will was destined to hunger vainly after its fulfilment, and the expedition which was to excite a triumphant revolt in Florence, after waiting in violent rain for a day and a night a few miles from the Porta Romana, was fain to betake itself, dragged and exhausted, to a disgraceful flight: Piero himself having vainly spent the whole day in undignified concealment behind a wall close outside the gates, in the hope that the city would rise in his favour. It was on this occasion that one of the Signori, a tried friend of Savonarola, sent Girolamo Benivieni to the Convent of San Marco to question him as to the upshot of that day's events. To whom the Friar, as Benivieni himself relates, said, as he entered the cell, without giving him time to speak a word: "*Modice fides, quare dubitasti?* Go tell the Signori, that Piero de' Medici shall come to the gates and turn him back again without in anywise gaining his point." A shrewd suggestion of mother wit and political foresight, which was, of course, laid by the Friar's disciples to the account of prophetic inspiration.

Prof. Villari seeks to prove, and, as we think, successfully, that his hero, from first to last, was essentially a Catholic Reformer, at war, not with the dogmas of his Church, but with the degraded and scandalous lives of her ministers. It was against these that he unweariedly sought to evoke the supreme authority of a General Council, and it was to protect his beloved brotherhood of San Marco from their contagion that he obstinately refused to obey the reiterated commands of the Pope to unite them with the so-called Toscano-Lombard monastic congregation, a species of religious and political League, recently set on foot by the Court of Rome. Certain it is that, unlike the great reformers of Germany, Savonarola never aimed at creating division in the Church; and even while fervently preaching the doctrine of justification by faith, never for a moment contemplated a separation from the very letter of the law, whose servant he was, as is amply proved by the fact of Alexander the Sixth, who had at first prohibited the diffusion of his works on pain of excommunication, revoking his sentence, and permitting them to be freely reprinted.

For a considerable time after the Pope had resolved on launching his anathema against the Friar,—whose holy life and powerful preaching were, of course, the strongest titles to the unquenchable hatred of such a man as he,—the sending of the brief to Florence was delayed, probably to wait the result of Piero de' Medici's feckless enterprise, or the far more probable success of a carefully organized riot, under cover of which, it was hoped, that the daggers of the Compagnacci, a band of dissolute young Florentines, expressly sworn to combat the new Puritan doctrine and its upholders, would silence the dangerous Friar once and for ever while preaching at the Duomo on the Feast of the Ascension.

But popular opinion, backed up by a "Signoria," including many of the Friar's friends, was yet too strong in Florence for the accomplishment of this plan of Papal vengeance. The rioters, indeed, succeeded in driving the preacher from his pulpit at the Duomo, but only to be escorted back to San Marco by thousands of his followers, in the midst of brandished pikes and waving swords and shouts of "*Viva Christo!*" There, in the convent garden, he finished his interrupted sermon, with a thundering denunciation of coming woe to

"the wicked who will not hear, neither will they believe," and a prophecy to the effect, that when these things should come to pass, the prophet himself would "sing praises to the Lord, and joyfully depart this life." An eye-witness of the stormy scene at the Duomo quaintly enough relates, in a letter still extant at the Magliabechian Library, how Bartolommeo Giugni and Giuliano Mazzinghi, who were of "the Eight," thinking themselves safe in the dignity of their office, approached the pulpit, hoping to kill Savonarola; but they found him too well guarded, and Giugni received from Carbizzo da Castrocaro a sound slap on the face, "a thing never before heard of as having happened to one of the Eight!"

It was after this Ascension-Day riot that Savonarola, to avoid giving further cause for similar scandals in the city, announced his intention to discontinue his accustomed preaching, and addressed a submissive but dignified letter to the Pope, complaining that the Pontiff's ear, which had uniformly been closed against his pleading, was, nevertheless, always open to the lying accusations of his enemies. He especially protested against the bold calumnies of his bitter foe, Frà Mariano da Gennazano, a man whom in former days he had, on one occasion, reproved before the whole congregation for vituperating the Pontiff, and he declared that he was ready to submit his doctrine and himself to the decisions of the Church in Council, as being in nowise opposed to the teaching of the Holy Fathers. This letter bears the date of the 22nd of May, 1497, and consequently arrived at Rome after the Brief of Excommunication, dated the 12th of the same month, had been despatched to Florence. And at this point of the story Prof. Villari rectifies a most important error into which all the former chroniclers of Savonarola have fallen, and which only a diligent search through the manuscript letters of Savonarola has enabled him to clear up. The Brief left Rome, indeed, about the 12th of May, in charge of Giovanni da Camerino, in the form of a letter addressed to the Friars of the Santissima Annunziata at Florence, instead of, as was usual in such cases, the universal body of the faithful. The bearer of this dangerous missive "lingered several days at Siena, doubting whether to go on or not. At length, being overcome by fear lest the disciples of the Friar should cut him in pieces, he turned back again to Rome, leaving the Brief in other hands, so that it only arrived in Florence about the end of the month." The letter of Savonarola, therefore, which has till now been considered as a totally irrelevant, nay, servile, reply to the Papal Brief, was, in fact, on its way to Rome before the Servite friars of the Annunziata had the dreaded weapon in their hands. And even after its arrival, many of the Florentine clergy refused to publish the excommunication, to the validity of which the presence of an Apostolic Commissioner was lacking. Yet, even in this terrible document, so weak was the testimony on which the Friar was condemned, that he is excommunicated, and cut off from the help and society of the faithful, as "*suspected of heresy*" only.

Prof. Villari enters at length into the intricate ups and downs of popular favour and disfavour which swayed the Friar's cause, as the ever-changing government of Florence numbered more or less *Arrabbiati* or *Piagnoni* among its members. Brawls, dissensions and dissolute living became more general than before. The churches grew empty. The Carnival-songs took the place of lauds, and the friars of San Marco especially were attacked at night, or when in choir, with stones and

ribald songs, and every species of insult. In less than a month, the times of Lorenzo the Magnificent seemed come again.

As often as the majority of the Eight were favourable to the Friar, they entered into correspondence with Rome to obtain a reversal of the excommunication; and at one time there seems to have been good hopes of inducing the Pope to revoke his sentence, so much so that the Cardinal of Siena (afterwards Pius the Third), with inconceivable effrontery, sent word to Savonarola, that if the sum of five thousand crowns were paid to a certain creditor of his, he, the Cardinal, would pledge himself to have the censure taken off!—an offer which the Friar, as may be supposed, indignantly rejected, saying, in a letter to a friend, that he should esteem the making up such payment worthy of far greater censure than that which had been launched against him by Rome.

So stood matters in Florence when the plague broke out.

And here, again, Prof. Villari successfully as we think, vindicates Savonarola from the grave charge of timidity or indifference to the sufferings of his flock in that terrible time of public calamity; an accusation brought against him by M. Perrens, on the strength of testimony which affirms that he took no share in giving spiritual aid to the afflicted townfolk. M. Perrens falls into error on this head from failing to remember that the sentence of excommunication must have entirely prevented Savonarola from exercising his sacred office among the people. When the plague struck down its victims within the walls of the convent, among the two hundred and fifty brethren under his care, the Prior was indefatigable in assisting, consoling, providing for the safety and comfort of the community, sending the more timorous to a distance from the plague-stricken city, among them his own brother, Aurelio; tending the sick, exhorting the weak of faith, shaming the dying; ever full of love, of trust in God, and of "a great serenity of mind." Utterly refusing, moreover, the reiterated and earnest entreaties of his friends to quit the scene of contagion, and, as he said himself, "rejoicing in the joy of those that die, in that I see men and women, friars and laymen, give up their souls praising the Lord."

Scarcely was the plague stayed, when the city was thrown into a fresh phase of tumult and distraction by the discovery of a widely-spread and dangerous Medician conspiracy in the very heart of the Republic and among its most influential citizens, including the septuagenarian Bernardo del Nero, late Gonfaloniere of Florence. Lamberto dell' Antella, a friend and partisan, who had accompanied the would-be tyrant, Piero de' Medici, in his expedition against Florence and the disgraceful retreat which followed it, fell, together with his brother, into disgrace with their thankless master soon after arriving at Siena, and was imprisoned there on pretence of disaffection to his cause. Piero, when he had quitted Siena for Rome, with an afterthought worthy of his name, sent repeated messages back to Pandolfo Petrucci, then the head of the Siennese Republic, enjoining him to throw the brothers into a horrible dungeon called the *Carniaio*, or slaughter-house, out of which no prisoner was ever known to have escaped alive. But Petrucci, though a friend to the Medici, instead of obeying his barbarous behest, set the two Antella at liberty, with orders not to quit the Siennese territory on pain of a fine of two thousand florins. The brothers, released, and burning with revenge, fled instantly to Florence, where Lamberto was captured, or most probably gave himself up to the authorities, and a letter was found upon

him addressed to his brother-in-law, Francesco Gualterotti, one of the Ten, containing a promise of important revelations with regard to the plot. This curious letter, together with Lamberto's after-confession, when, according to the inhuman practice of the time, he had been tortured to extract the last drops of the truth that was in him, and afterwards soothed with a promise of full pardon, is published by Prof. Villari in the Appendix to his work.

After long and weary perplexities respecting the due course to be pursued in conducting the judicial proceedings against criminals of such note, the five conspirators were tried, found guilty and condemned to die, most assuredly according to their deserts, although their execution occasioned bitter indignation among a large portion of the citizens. Savonarola, it seems, took little or no share in the burning excitement arising from this affair; but remained for the most part shut up in his cell occupied in correcting the proof of his forthcoming work, the 'Trionfo della Croce.' Yet his detractors have not failed to accuse him of refusing to the criminals the right of appeal, when, in fact, he had spoken decidedly in favour of the law by which it was granted them. He himself, when put on his trial at a later period, once remarked, speaking of Bernardo del Nero, "I did not counsel his death, but I would fain have had him sent away." Moreover, he referred to the fact of his having recommended one of the conspirators, Lorenzo Tornabuoni, to mercy; so that it is clear that whatever part he did take in the trial leaned rather to the side of clemency than severity.

The beginning of the end was now nigh at hand. The struggle for life and death between Pontiff and Reformer grew fiercer as the year drew to a close. While the Signoria, by the mouth of its ambassadors at Rome, was still anxiously pleading for the reversal of the censure, and the Pope demanding that the recalcitrant Friar should, unconditionally, be given up to him and to the tender mercies of Mother Church, Savonarola, the excommunicated heretic, celebrated three solemn masses in his convent church on Christmas-Day, administered the communion to a great multitude of persons, and headed a solemn procession around the Piazza San Marco, despite the furious denunciations of the Archbishop of Florence, Lionardo de' Medici. Strong in the support of the Signoria, which at this time was mainly composed of liberal elements, he again mounted the pulpit in the following Carnival, and once more inveighed against the vices and abuses of the Church in trenchant words, the echo of which seems yet to witness with bitter truth against the hierarchy of the nineteenth century:—

Thou hast been to Rome [cried he, addressing, according to his wont, his congregation as though it were a single individual], and knowest the life of these priests. Whether do they seem to thee, supporters of the Church or temporal lords? They have their courtiers and equeries; their horses and dogs; their dwellings are full of rich carpets, silks, and perfumes. Does this seem to thee like the Church of God? The world is full of their pride, and their avarice is equal to it. They do all things for gain; their bells ring for lust of gold, and have no call but for bread, money and wax-tapers. They throng into choir for vespers and offices, because thereby they gather their gains. To matins they go not, because no almsgiving accompanies them. They sell benefices, they sell the sacraments, they sell marriage masses, —everything they sell. And then they are afraid of the excommunication! They will take no part in *divinis* with such as come to this preaching, but they do not mention that at funerals

they go side by side with the very friars of St. Mark's. Thus, then, where gain is to be gotten, the excommunication is of none effect; but has power only where it serves their ends. O, Lord! Lord! send forth thy sword against them!

The Carnival of 1498 ended with a second "Bonfire of the Vanities," previously to which Savonarola mounted a temporary pulpit, erected at the door of his convent, and in presence of a vast throng of people, holding in his hands the consecrated wafer, besought of God to strike him with the lightnings of His wrath, if in word or deed he dealt not truly with his flock.

Savonarola's as yet darkly-hinted project for assembling a General Council and reforming the Church, seems to have been all along as a red flag in rousing and lashing on the fury of his Papal foe. The more the Republic pleaded for indulgence, the fiercer waxed the Borgia against the pestilent Friar, for whose detested sake he threatened to lay his interdict on the rebellious city, which yet ventured to uphold so foul a doctrine. The Pope, in council with his cardinals and bishops, fell into paroxysms of fearful rage at the mention of the Friar's name. All Christian men, it was said, were to be prohibited from having any dealings with the merchants of Florence. The Florentine ambassadors held their very lives unsafe,—nay, one of them was severely wounded by hired bravoos in the streets of Rome. Above all, Piero de' Medici was lavish of gold to such as he hoped would betray the Republic into his gripe. The Pope issued a new and severer Brief, marvelling at "the audacity of the Signoria in setting itself up to dare dispute with us concerning the matter of Friar Jerome Savonarola"; commanding, moreover, that "this preaching do cease," and the preacher be presently sent to Rome, and threatening Florence with the Interdict, which should last "as long as ye shall favour and protect this your monstrous idol."

Was it wonderful that under such circumstances of peril the best friends of the Republic should have counselled the Signoria to seek some speedy means of reconciliation with Rome? The Friar was forthwith forbidden to preach, and mournfully, on the third Sunday in Lent, took leave of his beloved congregation. Cut off henceforth from the teaching which had been the mainspring of his life, Savonarola gathered up his strength, and wrote and despatched by trusty friends secret letters to the sovereign princes of Europe, praying for the convocation of a Council, in which he purposed to prove the election of Pope Alexander null and void, because simoniacally obtained, —to hold up to infamy his life of hideous debauchery and cruelty,—and, moreover, to prove him a heretic and unbeliever, and, therefore, the chief cause of the ills that rent the Church asunder. And here Prof. Villari observes:—

The convocation of a Council without the Pope, or contrary to his will, was not then, as it would be now, considered an act of bold insubordination and violence. According to the decisions of the Council of Constance, the Pope himself was bound to convoke it every ten years; and in case of his neglecting to do so, the princes were authorized to call together the scattered members of Christendom to represent the Universal Church. Charles the Eighth (then King of France) "was always inclined to favour the convocation of a Council, and instigated by Savonarola, by the Cardinal of St. Peter-in-Vincula and others, he had been many times on the point of assuming the initiative in the matter, so much so as to have interrogated the Doctors of the Sorbonne on the question, as to whether he had a right to take such a step, and they pronounced, on the 7th of January, 1497, a decision favourable to the assembling of a Council."

As early as the month of March the Friar placed himself in communication with the Florentine ambassadors then resident at the different Courts of Europe. Two of his most trusted friends, Simone del Nero and Domenico Mazzinghi, wrote, the first to his brother Ambassador in Spain, the second to the sador to France, with whom he was intimately acquainted. Francesco del Pugliese was charged to write to England, and Giovanni di Niccolò Cambi to Germany. In May, Savonarola despatched his famous Letters to the Kings of France, Spain, England, Hungary, and the Emperor of Germany:—

The hour of vengeance is come [wrote he]. It is the Lord's will that I should reveal new mysteries and show to the world the perils which threaten the barque of Peter, by reason of your long neglect. The church is brimful of abomination from head to heel; and ye not only lend no aid to remedy it, but do adore the very cause of the evil which pollutes her. Wherefore the Lord is very wroth, and has for this long time left his church without a shepherd. I bear witness to you *in verbo Domini*, that this Alexander is not Pope, nor can be as such considered; for putting aside the most detestable sin of simony, by which he bought the papal chair, and every day sells church benefices to the highest bidder, and, not to speak of his other glaring vices, I affirm that he is no Christian and believes not in the existence of a God, the which oversteps the measure of all infidelity.

The blow was well aimed and weighted with crushing truths, but upon these fatal letters hinged the turning-point of the Friar's destiny. While waiting eagerly for a reply from Charles the Eighth, the first of the sovereigns to whom his exhortation had been addressed, news came to Savonarola of his courier having been plundered by the bravoos of Lodovico il Moro, and the letters dutifully consigned by him with all speed to the keeping of the enraged Pontiff himself. With such a weapon in his hands and every petty tyrant of Italy ready and willing to assist him, the Borgia's vengeance was speedy and secure.

Of all the strange spectacles exhibited in Florence in that eventful year, none was, perhaps, stranger than the solemn preparation for a fanatical duel, or "trial by fire," in which the champions were a Franciscan, one Frà Francesco da Puglia, a virulent calumniator of Savonarola and his doctrines, and Frà Domenico, the well-known friend and fellow-martyr of the Friar. The Franciscan in his Lent sermons, at Santa Croce, had indulged in abundance of boastful vapourings at the expense of "the false prophet" and his followers, and had even gone so far as to challenge Savonarola to a fiery ordeal in defence of his creed. Frà Domenico, burning with zeal in his master's cause, eagerly caught up and accepted the challenge in simple good faith, to the no small disgust of Frà Francesco, who had evidently no intention of being put to the proof, and the severe displeasure of the Friar himself, who was not aware of his disciple's ill-judged eagerness for the trial until it was too late to stifle the dispute. The whole city at once took part in the quarrel; the Signoria, now again Medicean in its leanings, freely gave permission for the ordeal, and causing Savonarola's three celebrated *Conclusions* to be written out by a notary, publicly invited the assailants and defenders of them to append their names thereto. For a long time, that of Frà Domenico stood alone on the list. The Franciscan, now fairly frightened out of his arrogance, tried hard to unsay his challenge, declaring that "though he knew he was not to be compared to Savonarola, either in goodness or in wisdom, still he would have entered the fire with him; but that as to

Frà Domenico, he would have nothing to do with him." The Signoria and their insolent Free-lances, the band of the *Compagnacci*, tried vainly to reassure the trembling Bobadil, by saying that "he would not have to enter the city; for that they only wanted to burn the Friars of San Marco, and that if this plan should fail, they would soon find means of putting an end to the whole affair." Still the wretched Franciscan remained irresolute and inert, and all they could extort from him was a declaration that he would enter the fire with Savonarola, adding that he did so at the express request and entreaty of the "*Magnifici Signori*." At the heart of the whole matter lay the treacherous design entertained by the Signoria, in one way or other, working the ruin of the Friar; as was affirmed by Sandro Botticelli, the painter, in a chronicle now no longer extant, of which Violi speaks, and which related how Doffo Spini was wont to talk over the matter with other choice spirits in Sandro's workshop, and often declared that they had no wish to have the Franciscan burnt, but only to drag things on so as to compass their aim of putting an end to these doings of the Friar.

We cannot resist laying before our readers Prof. Villari's sketch of the scene of the "trial by fire," which, in its deliberate and evident truthfulness, stands out wild and uncanny as the phantasms of a fever-dream. We must premise, however, that so strongly did the Friar doubt the good faith of his opponents that, on the very morning of the 7th of April, appointed for the ordeal, he besought the Ten, who were yet friendly to him, so to order things that neither of the champions might retreat and leave the other in the flames. He demanded that the fire should be lighted at one end of the pile, and that the friars should enter at the other, which should be immediately kindled in their rear. As the hour for the trial approached, Savonarola celebrated a solemn mass in his convent church, and this over, while he was yet exhorting his congregation to await in earnest prayer his return and that of the brethren from their perilous enterprise, the mace-bearers of the Signoria arrived and announced that all was ready, and the friars of San Marco set forth without delay.

Frà Domenico [says Prof. Villari] walked between his brethren, Malatesta Sacromoro and Francesco Salviati; arrayed in a cope of bright red velvet, and bearing a tall cross in his hand, he went a little in advance of all, with head erect and tranquil brow. Then followed Savonarola, clothed in white, with the Sacramental wafer in his hands. Behind him came all the friars, about two hundred in number, chanting with deep voices the Psalm, "Exurgat Deus, et dissipentur inimici ejus." Arrived at the Piazza towards eighteen of the clock [about one in the afternoon], they found the issues barricaded and guarded by armed men. They passed in, therefore, two by two, and scarcely had they mingled with the crowd than all the people bore burden to their chant with such power that the very ground seemed to tremble. The throng was enormous. The whole city seemed gathered in the Piazza, and the surrounding buildings, windows, balconies, roofs were wedged full of people. The most active clung to the iron rails, climbed up the columns, hung upon the statues or even the walls, and had waited in that position since morning. The Loggia de' Lanzi was divided with planks into two parts. In that furthest from the Palazzo were the Minorites; in the other, in the midst of which was a small altar, were the Dominicans. Frà Domenico, after placing the sacrament on the altar, knelt down before it and remained absorbed in prayer. His companions stood around in silence. In front of the Loggia was ranged a guard of three hundred men, commanded by Marcuccio Salviati, all men of courage and true friends to the Convent of San Marco.

But under the *Tetto dei Pisani* stood in arms five hundred *Compagnacci*, commanded by Doffo Spini, and five hundred more soldiers of the Signoria before the Palazzo, besides the guards who kept the entrance to the streets. These thousand men, thus masters of the Piazza, were eager to assault Savonarola, who quietly contemplated the danger in which he stood, and examined the pile all ready now for lighting. This singular erection extended forty braccia in length [the braccia measures about twenty-three inches] from the *Marzocco* (the venerable marble lion still seated on the steps of the *Palazzo Vecchio*) towards the *Tetto dei Pisani*. Its base, which was five braccia wide, and two-and-a-half high, was covered with earth and bricks, on which were piled up logs and gunpowder, oil and resinous materials, leaving a passage in the middle for the two Champions, about a braccia wide..... But neither Francesco di Puglia, who had demanded the trial, nor Girolamo Rondinelli, who was to assist him in it, had yet appeared under the Loggia. They remained in the Palazzo in secret discourse with the Signoria, and the Signori, instead of entering their balcony to assist at the solemn spectacle, remained within, disputing among themselves, as not knowing what course to take. Yet they had the impudence to send and ask why the Dominicans did not begin, when they only awaited the coming of the Minorite and of the Signoria. At these words, Frà Domenico was indignant, and Savonarola sent to bid them make haste and not keep the people waiting. Then the Minorites seeing themselves in evil case, began to find a world of excuses.

Taking exception, first of all, at Frà Domenico's red cope, they declared that it might be enchanted by Savonarola, and demanded that he should strip it off. Though their demand was at first refused by Frà Domenico, he afterwards complied with it, and laid the cope aside. Whereupon it was objected, that his habit also might be similarly bewitched, and this, too he consented to change for that of one of his brethren. On his return to the Loggia, newly clothed, it was suspected that his vicinity to Savonarola might bewitch him over again; and the earnest enthusiast, eager for his task, again assented and stood meekly among the ranks of the Minorites.

But the patience of the fasting multitude was now well nigh worn out, and a threatening murmur through the crowd soon broke forth into seditious cries. The *Arrabbiati* thought the moment ripe to accomplish the real work of that day's terrible mummery, and a fearful tumult began in the Piazza. The crowd pent up and denied egress, rushed madly towards the Palazzo, where the foreign soldiers of the Signoria, not knowing the cause of the riot, drove them violently back. The intention of the *Arrabbiati* was to seize the Friar's person in the confusion and "finish him with their own hands"; but the brave Salviati manfully stood his ground before the Loggia, and defended Savonarola's life at the peril of his own. Drawing a line on the ground with his sword's point, he exclaimed, "Whoso steps over this line shall try of what temper is the sword of Marcuccio Salviati."

Foiled once again in their intent, the *Arrabbiati* began to make new objections in the midst of a fearful storm of rain, thunder and lightning. Frà Domenico must leave his very crucifix behind on entering the fire, they said. To this also he consented, and took up the Sacrament in its stead. Whereupon, the cry changed to a storm of reproach for purposing to burn the consecrated wafer. Now, however, to his adversaries' great satisfaction, Frà Domenico refused to yield his last point; and a stormy argument respecting the possibility of the fire consuming more than the "accidental" parts of the wafer was summarily cut short by an order from the Signoria to suspend the ordeal.

We must refer our readers to Prof. Villari's pages for an eloquent description of the attack and defence of the Convent of San Marco on Palm Sunday; the terrible night of blood, fire and distraction within its peaceful walls; the desperate resistance of the friars, in the vain hope of saving their beloved master from his doom; the noble and touching bearing of Savonarola amid their frenzy and despair, and his subsequent removal to a dungeon with Frà Domenico, pursued by the insults and curses of the people he had loved and laboured for. Prof. Villari has carefully collected in minute detail the circumstances of the Friar's thrice-repeated trial; of the atrocious tortures to which he and the two brethren who suffered with him were subjected again and again, and of the false confessions and garbled depositions which were published as his, both before and after his execution, and used as a bait to wrest further disclosures from his companions in misfortune. It required more than a month to put together the documents composing his so-called confession, which, by the laws then in force at Florence, should have been written by his own hand. During this fearful time of suffering, the torture was constantly applied to him; nay, an eye-witness deposes to having seen him endure in one day fourteen turns on the rack; and Pico della Mirandola and Burlamacchi declare, that while stretched upon it, and while burning coals were applied to his feet, he was constantly plied with questions. It was by no means strange that a man of such nervous and delicate fibre, worn out with fasts and vigils, exhausted by the fervent preaching of eight years; a man whose very life seemed centred in his indomitable will, should have been driven by such a course of intolerable torments into occasional fits of wild and contradictory wanderings; into mystical rhapsodies and disjointed prophecies without number. But of the three points on which the question was applied to him for eleven consecutive days—namely, his religion, his political conduct, and his claims to prophecy—on one only, the last, did he once waver or prevaricate. In all else, the strong heroic nature of the man stood out in its rugged truth,—all the nobler by contrast with the fanatical sophistries which failed him, like a broken reed, in the hour of trial.

Prof. Villari publishes in his Appendix, among a variety of other remarkable documents, two *soi-disant* confessions of Savonarola, in parallel columns, differing greatly from each other on almost every head. They are both the work of a Florentine notary, Ser Ceccone by name, who, after being implicated in the Medicean conspiracy, took refuge in the Convent of San Marco, and assumed the part of a rigid *Piagnone*; although he ceased not to play the spy for the Duke of Milan, to whom he daily wrote in cipher, informing him of all that passed in Florence. This abject wretch offered the perplexed Signoria to compile a confession which should ensure the Friar's condemnation, yet be such as to be signed by his own hand. The result of his labours appears in these pages; and it is most probable that the former of the two confessions was read over to the luckless Friar, and afterwards skilfully exchanged for the later one, which bears his signature. In proof of this shameful violation of every shade of law or honour, Nardi, in his "*Storia di Firenze*," relates, that long after the Friar's death and the return of the Medici, he, when staying at the villa of "a great and noble Florentine citizen," who had taken part in the Friar's trial, questioned his host as to the truth of the published confession." To which he replied, simply, in presence of his wife, that it was true that in the confession of Friar Jerome

some things had been struck out and some added, but with a good intent.

The last sad scenes of the moving tragedy are well and unaffectedly told by Prof. Villari. The two Papal Commissioners arrived from Rome on the 19th of May, to hunt the wearied victims to their grave. A third trial was instituted; tortures fiercer than those former "turns of the rack" again and again plunged the agonized Friar into delirious ravings, and his wild replies were duly dressed up and recorded by the infamous Ser Ceccone; but "when they came to question him on the main points of his doctrine, then, as before, neither torture nor cunning equivocation availed anything. They asked him if he had ever sought to divide the Church of Christ; and, instantly, as though awaking from delirium, Savonarola made answer:—"Never! Unless, indeed, by that expression you refer to some observances intended as a check upon the life of my friars. But true it is, that of the excommunication I had no fear." After five more days of torment, both of soul and body, the peace of death was at last granted to the three sufferers. Once more a pile was built up in face of the grand Palazzo Vecchio, and above it rose a gallows, the outstretched arms of which, though thrice shortened in the course of its erection, to prevent the possibility of such resemblance, gave it the figure of a cross. Hither were led the three friars, and here were their tortured bodies at last done to death: Frà Domenico exulting as for a festival; Frà Silvestro resignedly composed; Savonarola himself firm, lofty, self-possessed, fervent in prayer, and prompt in answer to the trembling Papal Commissioner, who, after stripping him of his habit, confusedly pronounced the words, "*Separo te ab Ecclesia militante atque triumphante*,"—which last two words, being no part of the proper formula, were added by the Commissioner in the excess of his trepidation. With a clear, ringing voice, which none who heard it ever was destined to forget, Savonarola corrected the error, saying, "*Militante, non triumphante: hoc enim tuum non est!*"

We venture to predict success for this conscientiously-written and deeply-interesting work.

The Handbook of Roman Numismatics. By F. W. Madden. (J. R. Smith.)

WITH pleasure we receive this little volume, which appears to us calculated to fill up a want. No one will expect a numismatic book to prove lively study on a rainy day; yet it is remarkable how extensive is the literature which, during the last three centuries and a half, has been devoted to the history or the description of coins and medals, and how many volumes have issued from the press of the most famous printers of the day, in some instances adorned with illustrations from the pencil of the best living engravers. Need we mention how the skill of Aldus was brought to bear on this favourite subject at the dawn of the revival of learning, and how the pencil of Bartolozzi was evoked to give true representations of the finest Greek coins published in Gough's "*Seleucidæ*"? Hence, in some degree it befell that for a long time numismatic works appeared only in folios and quartos, often so prolix in description as easily to shock or turn aside from the pursuit of the science the minds of an age more versatile in its pursuits, if not less steady in its mastery of such studies,—an indisposition which was naturally increased by the cost at which alone the more useful volumes could be obtained. Even now that the folios and quartos are consigned to their ancestral

shelves and dust, it may surprise some of our readers to hear, that a work, hitherto deemed indispensable to all students of Greek coins (that by M. Mionnet),—which, after all, is little more than a dry catalogue of some 20,000 such coins—thirty years ago the bulk of the French cabinet—with a vague addition of the probable money-value in France of the coins enumerated,—should rarely be obtainable under twenty guineas or upwards; and that many recent works (such as M. Cohen's on Roman, Col. Leake's on Greek, and Ruding's on English, money) fetch prices beyond the reach of ordinary students, while they are, at the same time, too heavy for easy transport from place to place by collectors. Hence the importance, in such a study, of the introduction of Handbooks devoted to the explanation of independent branches of the one great subject; arranged in such a manner as to exhaust what is known with regard to the especial branch of which the individual Handbook treats, and, at the same time, in a form so portable as to be carried, if needful, in the pocket of the collector. Such a Handbook is Mr. Madden's, comprising as it does in a condensed, yet not, therefore, in an unreadable form, all the student absolutely requires for a complete knowledge of Roman Coins, or to enable him to catalogue and arrange with accuracy a cabinet of such specimens. It is, in fact, a volume at once cheap and portable, and, at the same time, so well executed, that we speak advisedly when we say, that no Roman collector, unless he has the memory of a Niebuhr, can, in future, dispense with it.

Mr. Madden prefaces his work with an interesting Introduction, in which he gives a brief but accurate account of the Coinage of Ancient Rome, under its respective heads of Copper, Silver, Gold, and Bullion, and shows that, while each series came into use, in the order noticed above, there is no ground for the extravagant antiquity it has been the fashion of Italian antiquaries to assign to its commencement. In fact, it is certain that there was no coin in Rome earlier than the middle of the third century B.C., and that the earliest money was in the form of the *As*, or piece of one pound weight, with its subdivisions into the *Triens*, *Quadrans*, &c. Mr. Madden shows, as was, indeed, known before, that this weight of one Pound was of brief existence; that, in the time of Julius Caesar, it had come to weigh only half-an-ounce; and that it was then supplanted by a new form of copper or brass money, in two sizes, called, respectively, the *Sestertius* and *Dupondius*, the former of which most probably represents what is now technically called the "large brass," and the latter the "second brass"; the name "*as*" having, however, been retained, whenever the so-called "second brass" happened to be made of pure copper. It must be remembered that "*sestertius*" and "*sestertium*" are not convertible terms, and that the second is not a piece of coined money, but the name for a sum of money, of a certain known value. In later times, we meet with a peculiar coin, smaller than the "second brass," but larger than the "third brass," bearing the peculiar title of "*Philippus Aureus*," and, in the time of Gallienus, though the *Sestertii* and *Dupondii* had altogether ceased as members of a regular series, there are still some small brass coins, which we may suppose to represent the *As*. Lastly, in the reign of Diocletian, we find a new copper coin called the *Follis*, which, curiously enough, gives the name for the copper money of some of the Mohammedan series even till recent times, together with a still smaller coin, bearing the title of *Assarius*,

a name which, slightly modified, occurs, as will be remembered, in the New Testament.

Mr. Madden goes on to describe the *Types* of the *Denarii*, whether Consular or Imperial, with some account of the portraits, titles, and surnames found upon them;—giving, at the same time, a valuable historical list of all the offices mentioned incidentally on Roman numismatic inscriptions, with some notice of the period when the Consuls ceased to be recorded on the coins, of the Proconsulate, Censorship, and of the curious title of *Princeps Juventutis*. Many of the types Mr. Madden mentions, afford, as might be expected, valuable illustrations and confirmations of history, such as the well-known one on the coin of Brutus, bearing the legend *EID. MAR. (i.e. Idus Martis)*, (a type which, by the by, he maintains is genuine, against the judgment of a large majority of numismatists); and the *denarii* of Tituria, commemorating the Rape of the Sabines, and the crushing of Tarpeia under the shields. Thus, again, in the *Æmilian* family, we find a representation of M. Lepidus crowning Ptolemy Epiphanes, with the title *TUTOR REGIS*, while the successive conquests of England are recorded on the coin of Claudius with the legend *DE BRITANNIS*, on that of Commodus with *BRITANIA*, and on those of Severus and Caracalla with that of *VICTORIE BRITANNICÆ*; lastly, the overthrow of Jerusalem is commemorated on the *JUDÆA CAPTA* and *JUDÆA DEVICTA* of Titus and Vespasian. Some of the Imperial titles would provoke a smile were the subject less serious; thus, Didius Julianus, who was not on the throne a year, proclaims himself *RECTOR ORBIS*, and the two worst characters in the whole series, Caracalla and Elagabalus, call themselves *PIVS*,—a legend about as true as that of the Royal House of Sardinia, which still appeared to claim Cyprus and Jerusalem as its fiefs.

Mr. Madden proceeds to give what many will consider the most useful portion of his book, very careful lists of the *As*s and its multiples, and of the coins of the Roman families, and of the emperors, specifying under each name all the varieties struck by each ruler, with the degree of rarity, &c. attaching to each specimen. This portion of his work, which comprehends about 112 pages, offers a complete digest of all that a collector can want to know; as such, we cannot but esteem it a most useful contribution to our numismatic literature; and this, not so much because it exhibits many new views or much, indeed, that could not be found elsewhere, but because the student is spared the labour of individual research, often through large and cumbersome volumes, or dry and, it may be, unsatisfactory memoirs. Mr. Madden has, in these unpretending lists, done for the science of Roman Numismatics what on the far wider field of universal ancient history Fynes Clinton has performed in his admirable "*Fasti*"; nor is his work the less creditable to him because the range of his subject is necessarily less wide.

Mr. Madden brings his useful volume to a close by a curious chapter upon the Mint-marks occurring on Roman coins. Our readers are doubtless aware that, in the range of numismatic science, no question has caused so much perplexity as the Roman mint-marks. It seemed impossible to reduce them to any consistent scheme, or to determine any reasonable proportion of the towns to which they are or might fairly be considered to be assignable. Much has, however, been done, in this direction, of recent years, especially on the Continent, and of these researches Mr. Madden has given us an excellent summary, with some new views

of his own. We must add, that the value of Mr. Madden's work is greatly increased by the addition of six plates of well-selected coins, of which he has given a separate description; and, in conclusion, we must express our hope that what he has done for Roman, he may, at some future time, be induced to perform for Greek, coins.

Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia, undertaken between the years 1854 and 1858, by Order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company. By Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit. With an Atlas of Panoramas, Views, and Maps. Vol. I. (Leipzig, Brockhaus; London, Trübner & Co.)

It is well known in scientific circles that some years ago the Royal Society urged upon the East India Company the necessity of completing the Magnetic Survey of India: an undertaking which had for years been liberally promoted by the Court of Directors and engaged the closest attention of some of the most eminent of their officers. An outlay of a few hundred pounds, it was represented, would render available the result of the thousands spent ungrudgingly. However, this proposal, which would appear to have answered all the requirements of science, does not seem to have proved to the taste of those who at that time held the purse-strings in Leadenhall Street. Nothing more was heard of the affair until Alexander von Humboldt urged the late King of Prussia to exert his influence towards inducing the East India Company to reconsider the subject. Renewed communications now passed between the India House and Somerset House; and the Royal Society, delighted to see its wishes attended to at last, did not fail to send words of encouragement and approval. It appears that the Prussian proposal was accompanied by a request that M. Adolphe de Schlagintweit might be appointed to the task, and the Council of the Royal Society was asked to sanction this request; but that body, remembering that there were a number of competent and zealous Indian officers, some of whom had taken an active part in magnetic operations, wisely resolved not to recommend a foreigner when in doing so a slight would be offered to eminent men of their own nation. So far so good. But it ultimately came to pass, that Messrs. de Schlagintweit were charged with this scientific mission, "at the earnest recommendation of General Sabine and Sir Roderick Murchison, on the part of the Royal Society." This statement is one we have no wish to touch. The parties warned can do as they please—speak out or keep their counsel. There is, however, a suspicion abroad that the appointment was one of the most gigantic jobs that ever disgraced the annals of science.

Our readers are aware that in former years we have shown the injustice committed in appointing not one, but *all* the members of a foreign family to a duty which some of our Indian officers were both anxious and competent to perform,—the absurdity of sending Messrs. de Schlagintweit to report on climates, rivers and mountains, with which we were already perfectly familiar, and re-make collections of natural history, which were actually rotting in the cellars of Leadenhall Street. Our objections to this job,—we cannot call it by any other name,—were but ill understood in Germany; and the scientific men of that country, still irritated by the attacks made at the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society against Vogel and Barth, when far in the interior of Africa, were easily induced

to regard the disfavour with which Messrs. de Schlagintweit were treated by our press, as a continuation of those attacks originating in the same quarter and having its source in national prejudices. Even Humboldt began to despond, and tried to console his countrymen by bringing out a long-forgotten article in the *Quarterly Review* of 1816,—now a literary curiosity,—in which he is told that he has not mastered even the first rudiments of chemistry and mineralogy, quotes works he has never read, and is in fact little better than an impostor. It required the strongest assurances on the part of some of our most eminent men, that no national demonstration against German talent was intended before our Continental friends could be assured of the fact. After all, it was naively said, the Messrs. de Schlagintweit were not so much to blame for accepting a salary from both the King of Prussia and the East India Company,—nor were they;—abuse those who were simple enough to give them the money as much as you like, but wait for the results of the mission before you bring these travellers to trial. Well, the "results of the mission to India and High Asia" are now partly before the public, and the Germans have been amongst the first to perceive the disproportion between them and the lavish expenditure of money made to obtain them. What this expenditure may be we have no means of knowing positively; according to a well-grounded rumour, it is said to amount to 30,000*l.*, and looking at the magnitude of the operations, it can scarcely be less. We now learn from an authentic source that recently 7,000*l.* has been applied for in addition to this sum, in order to complete the publication which Messrs. de Schlagintweit have undertaken. The latter sum has not yet been granted; and we trust that before it is, scientific men will be consulted who have not received any Prussian decorations.

The three brothers, Hermann, Adolphe and Robert de Schlagintweit, reached Bombay in October, 1854, and till the end of the year kept mostly together, travelling across the country to Madras, whence they embarked for Calcutta. In order to scour a larger extent of territory they separated most of the time, which must have almost tripled the expenses, still further increased by different parties of their establishment being despatched in various directions to gather information or specimens of natural history. Were we to attempt to present even a faint outline of the various routes, the reader would be bewildered. The Itinerary furnished relates now to Adolphe, now to Robert or Hermann, now again to two of them conjointly, or to the whole party. The exploration of Sikkim fell to the lot of Hermann, who thus sums up:—

"My researches in Sikkim were made along the Singhalila ridge. The hostile disposition of the Sikkim Government since Dr. Hooker's and Dr. Campbell's travels utterly frustrated all attempts to obtain permission to travel in the lower parts of Sikkim. Even on the route which, at first, I thought it possible to follow unobserved, since it lay along a jungle and uninhabited ridge, I soon found that my kulis and workmen, of whom I had a great number for clearing paths and making tree sections for the collection, gradually disappeared. This seems to have been a device on the part of the Nepalese to make it impossible for me to continue my journey. But in spite of this and all other difficulties, I succeeded, partially at least, in effecting my purpose. Three weeks later a Nepalese guard presented itself, and, after allowing me to make a few marches forward, forced me to return."

We may remark, that since Hooker and Campbell's captivity several Indian officers have been more fortunate in obtaining permis-

sion to travel in Sikkim than M. H. de Schlagintweit. We single out Dr. Thomson, the celebrated Tibetan explorer, who is now again safely in England, and can, if he chooses, tell his own story.

The only really new territory visited was that entered after crossing the chains of the Karakorum:—

"Dr. Thomson had proceeded so far as to reach the Karakorum pass, but the Kuenlün, erroneously considered as the watershed between Central Asia and India, had hitherto remained a perfectly unknown and unvisited territory. Marco Polo, in the 13th century, only penetrated in these parts as far south as Káshgar. The success attained by ourselves, though scarcely anticipated, may be ascribed, in a great measure, to the precautions we took to keep all our arrangements for this journey as secret as possible. It was very important, for the purpose of avoiding immediate discovery, to follow a route not generally taken by caravans trading to Yárkand. Mohámmad Ámin, our chief guide, therefore, proposed to us a direction, which we followed, and along which we travelled, without any trace of a road, from the Karakorum pass as far as Báshia. The countries we passed are certainly some of the highest of our globe. At these great elevations (14,800 to 17,600 feet, with passes above 18,000 feet) we very rarely found wood, and scarcely sufficient food for our horses; even water, though generally plentiful in summer, by reason of the melting of the snows, is occasionally obtainable only with great difficulty, when the days are more than usually cold. On leaving Ladák, we had nineteen horses with us, of which, however, we lost seven between Leh and Á Sámgal. On the 13th August, while crossing the Elchi pass, we were overtaken by a violent snow storm. The cold was intense during the night, and two of the horses, which were lying close to our very feet, died from the effects of it. Before our return from Khótan we succeeded in making purchases of fresh horses, together with six yaks and two Bactrian camels. As far as the southern foot of the Kuenlün the climate is always very dry, and, as must be expected from the great elevations, exceedingly cold and bleak. In these regions the rarefied air frequently became the cause of severe suffering for all our party, even the horses and our two Bactrian camels being decidedly affected by it."

The last journey of Adolphe in Turkistan terminated fatally at Kashgar, August, 1857. The various reports, all printed at full length in the volume before us, do not agree as to the immediate cause and particulars of his death. According to some versions, he perished through taking up the cause of some captive Bhot-Rajputs, and endeavouring to prevent their being put to death or sold as slaves; according to others, he was recognized, though in disguise, as a European by some fanatic Mussulmans, and murdered by them. Several months before this unhappy event took place, Hermann and Robert had returned to Europe; their "assistants had been allowed by the Government to continue their observations in the special branches of Physical Geography until March, 1858." To this date also extends the information received from their late brother's establishment, the members of which returned after his death from Turkistan.

There are people who believe that at least one of the nine large volumes of which the 'Results, &c.' are to consist may furnish convincing proofs that the authors really are what they profess to be—scientific travellers of the first order. Judging from the specimen before us, and what we glean from their previous publications, we do not share that belief. Dry technicalities will never pass off for the results of abstruse science. Always judging from what is already before the public, we hold the Brothers de Schlagintweit quite incapable of taking a comprehensive view of any given subject; and

we presume we are stating the general opinion of the scientific world correctly when we say that they can *take* observations, but not *make* observations. Place good instruments in their hands, and they will take astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations with accuracy; but ask them to furnish a comprehensive account, founded upon their observation, or of what they may have seen with their naked eyes, and they will as thoroughly disappoint you as they did the King of Bavaria and those notables whom His Majesty had invited to listen to a plain account of what they had gone through. If there had been any necessity for employing them at all, Messrs. de Schlagintweit would have made good subordinates in a larger expedition, but they were remarkably ill-chosen for undertaking the lead of a great scientific mission.

It is rather embarrassing to find that the Royal Society has accepted the dedication of the *letter-press* of the work, whilst the Atlas, containing views and maps, has been inscribed to Her Majesty the Queen. By this act the Society has thrown, as it were, its protection around the authors, and sanctioned, in a measure, the attempt here made to palm off dry technicalities as the results of abstruse science. But this fact shall not deter us from pointing out the absolute worthlessness of much of the matter filling page after page. The book opens with General Introductory Reports, embracing an Address to Sir Charles Wood,—an Itinerary, with an Appendix about the Establishment,—Last Journeys and Death of Adolphe de Schlagintweit, and Transcriptions; the whole succeeded by Astronomical Determinations and Magnetic Observations.

In these introductory Reports one would have expected intelligible summaries of the different journeys; but one is greatly disappointed in finding the Itinerary, for instance, rendered perfectly bewildering by being broken up into so many sections and sub-sections, again disturbed by time-tables of the arrivals and departures of the different travellers. Nor is the matter communicated under this heading such as one would wish to meet in a brief summary, as the Itinerary professes to be. The authors constantly lose themselves in details with which every tourist, every guide-book to India, have made us as familiar as Bradshaw has with Europe. Mark the freshness of the following passage relating to that *unknown* region between Bombay and Madras:—

"During our journey through the southern parts of the Peninsula of India we had engaged a camel proprietor. The men keeping camels ready for hire are called *mokadams* in Bombay, *châudris* in Bengal. This man supplied 20 camels (dromedaries) and six servants for the transport of our tents, collections, and our heavy luggage in general. All the delicate instruments were carried by *kdlis* on long bamboo sticks; the chronometers, throughout the journey, were carefully packed up in bags, thickly stuffed with cotton, as well to prevent the ill effects of unavoidable shaking, as to reduce as much as possible the variations of temperature. The *kdlis* were changed every three or four marches. Our mode of travelling was as follows:—In the evening the *mokadâm*, with his *kdlis* and the greater part of the dromedaries, used to leave the encampment which had sheltered us during the day, and push forward in advance of us during the cool hours of the night. Early in the morning, between three and four o'clock, we ourselves set off on horseback, reaching the new halting place, already prepared by the party preceding us, at about ten o'clock. In the afternoon, when the sun's rays were somewhat tempered, we made our usual exploration of the immediate vicinity. In jungly districts we occasionally rode dromedaries, instead of horses."

Equally entertaining is the Appendix about

the Establishment, where there are actually biographical sketches, written in the most matter-of-fact style, of all the observers, interpreters, collectors and servants, filling seven quarto pages. Some of these sketches rather remind us of the contents of the dirty pieces of paper which on our arrival at the Indian ports natives force into our hands, recommending their services as washermen, valets, or something worse. Those bold-hand writers who are so accommodating in giving the poor natives a character when they have none might be glad of the following model!—

"Chéji, a Lépcha from Tassindigin, in the Sikkim Himálaya, afterwards a settler in British Sikkim, was originally engaged as a plant collector; but he soon distinguished himself so well that I (Hermann) made him my chief interpreter for Bhútia and Lépcha. He was with me a whole year, and from Assam accompanied me to Bhutan, where again he was most useful in my interview with the head Lâma of Nârigûn. When sent forward with two Bhútia companions towards Tâoung, however, he did not succeed in making more than a few marches."

We have purposely gone into these details to show how this volume is filled with a vast amount of absolutely useless matter. Exactly the same want of discretion is exhibited in placing the astronomical observations before the public. Not only have we here the latitude and longitude of many places as correctly laid down as Greenwich itself—for instance, Calcutta—but every sight taken is printed off,—so that what might have been condensed into one line, or even half a line, is spread over one or two pages, sumptuously printed. A midshipman's day's work stereotyped would be an almost exact fac-simile. Except in cases where the observations of the Brothers de Schlagintweit differed most materially from the results generally arrived at, none of these details need have been given; one-half of the volume might thus have been condensed into a few pages, without the slightest disadvantage to science. Thus geographers, whilst rejecting all these useless observations, will be glad to be able to go over the data furnished for the change proposed in our maps with respect to Western Tibet, which is stated by our authors to be considerably more to the west than has hitherto been shown.

The completion of the Magnetic Survey of India being the primary object of the mission, the most ample details are given. As an important fact may be mentioned the particular modification of the lines of intensity where they pass through the interior of India Proper, and all along the northern parts of the Himalayas. Three beautiful maps illustrate this part of the work.

We are glad to be able to speak with more satisfaction of the Atlas than of the letter-press. The different views of the higher districts of Asia are beautifully executed, and will be acknowledged to be faithful representations by those who have traversed these charming districts. One of the most characteristic pictures in the present fascicle is the Cane Suspension Bridge leading over the Temshang River in the Khassia Hills. Our readers may perhaps remember a graphic description of one of these curious contrivances in Dr. Hooker's 'Himalayan Journals.' The present is 312 feet long, and supported entirely by some fig-trees on the banks. It is certainly a singular fact, that whilst the natives of both America and Asia have built suspension bridges from time immemorial, Europeans should have only lately adopted them.

The ethnographical part of Messrs. de Schlagintweit's work will be illustrated by a series of 275 plastic facial casts, taken from living people. These casts have been already completed, and will give a fair idea of the physio-

gnomy of the different races; but we do not grant their possessing the high scientific importance claimed for them, being confined to the face and not taking in the skulls, to which a far greater share of attention belongs than to mere physiognomic differences. However, as far as they go, they are interesting and instructive.

From the few extracts given it will be seen that our authors make no attempt whatever to communicate their ideas and observations in any save commonplace language. The general public will find their work unreadable, and men of science will sigh when having to wade through innumerable pages before they can attempt to separate the little wheat from so much chaff.

NEW NOVELS.

A Family History. By the Author of 'The Queen's Pardon.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—A dismal record of a dismal life—the autobiography of a morbid, sensitive, but unappreciated woman. Neglected and unhappy at home as a little child, persecuted and tormented at the house of some maiden aunt as a girl, Elizabeth Neville, in despair, "goes out as a governess," and never was any one less fitted to bear the many little roughnesses of life with fortitude and resignation. A governess in a novel is invariably a poor, miserable, nervous creature; given over to the scorn and contempt of her fellow mortals, and apparently created for no other purpose than to submit to the whims and caprices of her employers. Elizabeth Neville is one of the worst specimens of an ill-used governess we have ever yet had the misfortune to meet with in any work of fiction. Instead of taking any interest in the progress of her pupils, or trying to engage the good-will and confidence of their parents, she spends her time in watching who shakes hands with her and who does not—whether she has a fire in her room, and whether the servants treat her with respect. If she is asked to join the family circle in the evening, she is a victim because she does not engross the attention of the whole party, and is not expected to take the lead in conversation. If, on the other hand, the lady of the house kindly hints that Miss Neville may prefer to have her evenings to herself, she employs an hour in writing some verses, called 'The Cry of the Broken-Hearted,' and thinks "it is no wonder that so many governesses go mad!" Sometimes she complains because she is expected to visit some friend of the family with whom she resides, and is treated as a "poor dependent," while at others she is (very naturally) left at home to take care of the children, and in consequence broods over her wrongs and "the degradation of being a governess" till she is half crazed. Now, there can be no doubt, that a governess has what the maids call "a great deal to put up with": but who could not—in whatever station of life they may be placed—find something to complain of if they chose to set about it systematically and make a trade of it? Why don't the cooks of England rise in a body and write pamphlets, to prove that they are subjected to the constant heat of the kitchen fires and to the tyranny of hungry masters and mistresses? Would not the obvious answer to such a complaint be, "Then why on earth be a cook? Why not take a house-maid's place, or a parlour-maid's, or a dairy-maid's? but why profess to be a cook and then grumble because you are treated as a cook?" Where the ill-used governesses take their stand is, on being "lady-like and well-educated," or "lovely and delicate." They quite forget that they are human beings, whose work it is to do their duty in the state of life in which God has placed them. A merchant fails, a doctor dies, leaving a widow and a large family unprovided for: a clergyman in a small country parish has not the means of supporting his children in the comfort and luxury he could wish, and one of the daughters nobly sacrifices herself and takes the situation of a governess. However well-born she may be, however well-educated, she is for the time being a *governess*, and nothing but a governess. It is a very brave and a very praiseworthy thing to do, if done heartily, cheerfully

and thoroughly. She sells her time, her talents, her accomplishments to the parents of her pupils for a certain fixed sum, which it is presumed she considers an equivalent for her services or she would not have agreed to the bargain. She might, perhaps, be more comfortable at her own home, but in all probability not half so comfortable so far as food, clothing, firing and attendance may be reckoned as comforts. It is not likely her pupils will be as fond of her at the end of six months as her own little brothers and sisters were; and the friends and relations of her employers do not feel inclined to show her the same attention that the friends of her own father or mother might feel bound to do; but why make such a fuss about it? There is not the least occasion to have a nervous fever, or to go mad, or to write a novel, because life is not that perfect delirium of happiness we should like it to be, or because we are not beloved and caressed wherever we go and by everyone we chance to meet with on our road. If once a governess could make up her mind that there is nothing degrading in earning her own livelihood, but, on the contrary, that a love of honest independence and a life of toil is always an honourable and a dignified profession, perhaps she might be induced to take more interest in her work for its own sake, and to think rather less about herself and her own merits and her "wounded feelings." She might then be a useful, estimable, and even a happy and beloved woman, and her pupils would rise up and call her blessed, instead of regarding the governess with contempt and ridicule, as we cannot be surprised to hear is too often the case with those very ladylike, superfluous, fretful persons of whom Miss Neville is scarcely an exaggerated portrait.

Adrift; or, the Rock on the South Atlantic. From the Diary of Harper Atherton. Edited by Frank Fowler. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—This is a wild tale of adventure with pirates, hair-breadth 'scapes, with fatal incidents enough to keep the reader's pulse beating much faster than is usually the case over a novel; in fact, it is difficult to divest the mind of the impression that the earlier portion is quite true, and that the facts are narrated much as they actually occurred—the Rock of Teneriffe is, we are assured, a grim reality. The adventures on dry land are very inferior to those on the ocean, and the final scene of the pirates' doom and the escape are blurred and not nearly so effective or true-looking as they ought to have been. 'Adrift' is, however, a story that will not give rise to any criticism until the reader has read it through, and its briefness will be one of its subjects of complaint;—it would have been better to have worked the story out at greater length, as the incidents needed a larger space: the canvas is not wide enough for them.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Climate of England. By G. Shepherd. (Longman & Co.)—Mr. Shepherd is a civil engineer, and author of a work on the application of sewage to agriculture. His work has two great subjects: the theory of the dependence of the weather on planets and comets, and the advantages of sewage manure. On the first point we need say nothing: Mr. Shepherd publishes his own meteorological almanac quarterly, and, if his theory be true, the public will soon find it out by the verification of his predictions. There is nobody who gains honour in his own country so soon as a weather prophet. Murphy did but foretell the coldest day of January, 1838, successfully, and a week had not elapsed before the police were at his publishers' door to teach the great maxims of "one at a time" and "first come, first served" to the crowd of eager purchasers. But, on the other hand, there is nothing so difficult to move as an agricultural or commercial interest, when distant evils only are in question. The filth of our towns not being yet unbearable, and the supplies of manure from other sources not wholly insufficient, our farmers care as little about the sewage question as the manufacturers did about the cotton question, so long as the slavery volcano was good enough to content itself with grumbling underground. But we must say for the farmers that they take a larger

view than the manufacturers. There is a little disposition to look a-head, and there will be more. We recommend Mr. Shepherd's sewage facts to attention.

A Naval Biographical Dictionary: comprising the Services of all Living Naval Officers, Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Engineers, Mates, Second-Masters, Chaplains, Naval Instructors, Medical Officers, Paymasters and Assistant-Paymasters, together with those of the Officers of the Royal Marines. By William R. O'Byrne, Esq. A New and Enlarged Edition. Vol. I. (O'Byrne Brothers).—Eleven years have elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of the 'Naval Biography,' during which time Mr. O'Byrne congratulates himself that, "however egotistic the assertion on his part may appear," he has caused "the services of every officer, from the admiral to the lieutenant, to become as 'household words.'" This is a little too much in the way of eulogy; and even had it been just, Mr. O'Byrne should have induced a friend to blow the trumpet for him. Still Mr. O'Byrne's is a serviceable collection of facts, and we recommend it to those who desire to obtain a complete view of the strength of the naval service, or the achievements of any individual officer. At the same time we would suggest to Mr. O'Byrne that greater care should be taken by his assistants to avoid trivial errors. For instance, we see Bergholt, in the county of Suffolk, figures as Bergtrott. The mistake manifestly arose from the illegible handwriting of the person who furnished the materials for the notice. Reference to a topographical dictionary would, however, have precluded the blunder. We could point to scores of such instances of carelessness. Of course, they are "mere trifles," but mere trifles may indicate the absence of the particular quality which is needed in a particular work. Mr. O'Byrne must stir up his "readers for the press."

The Economy of Cookery, for the Middle Class, the Tradesman and the Artizan. By Volant and Warren. (Diprose & Bateman).—Having looked this book half-through, and experienced much pleasure and profit therefrom, we can safely recommend it to a dinner-eating public. It contains, as it professes to, the most easy, practical and economical preparations ever yet introduced to complete the domestic education of the English housewife and the cook. If Laura Matilda would read it with the interest she gives to sensation novels, that unsatisfactory dinner, with marital temper to match, of the other day, would not be likely to occur again.

Cassell's Popular Natural History. Mammalia. Vol. II. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin).—We have already commended the first volume, and now willingly introduce to notice the second. With such amply-illustrated books within popular apprehension and popular purchase, there can now be no excuse for ignorance respecting the common facts about the commoner animals. Some of the plates, as those of the sheep in particular, are remarkably good for the class of publication in which they appear. Others again are somewhat inferior, a difference to be expected, but which might probably be avoided.

Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. Vol. IX., Part VI. (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Reid).—The present Part of this useful work to mining engineers contains an elaborate paper, 'On a Part of the Carboniferous Limestone Series in North Northumberland,' with large coloured sections, and concludes with a brief 'Memoir of the late Mr. Thomas John Taylor,' a remarkable man for his locality and line of life. He combined science and fair scholarship with the professional avocations of a mining engineer, and to him we have always looked as one of the best technical expounders of scientific topics connected with coal-mining. He died in the fifty-first year of his age, highly respected in the North of England coal-mining district. We have spent pleasant hours with him aboveground and profitable hours underground. He could superintend a mine, discuss science, quote Lucretius, and kill a trout,—qualifications to respect rarely found combined in one man. As a fly-fisher, he observed as well as sported,—for while the illusive fly played upon the waters of the River Coquet, the angler was taking note of the

action of streams and currents, and he gathered up many important facts relating to the forces of moving water. Altogether, he was one of the best specimens of the engineer, united with the well-informed gentleman, which the North of England has produced. Professionally, he was a "viewer,"—the name given, in and around Newcastle, to the chief officer of a coal-mine. Perhaps the most important project to which he directed his talents was one for the drainage of a large deposit of coal along the northern bank, and immediately under the bed of the River Tyne. This deposit is at present inundated, and therefore unavailable. Mr. Taylor's death has greatly impeded the prospect of the realization of this valuable measure.

Elementary Principles of Fortification. By John T. Hyde, M.A. (Allen & Co.)—It was the original intention of Mr. Hyde simply to revise Major Straith's 'Essay on Fortification'; but as his work progressed he found that a new work was growing under his pen, and he therefore re-cast his commentary in an original form. Straith's book, however, gave a basis to his dissertation, which has been amplified by citations from Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Charles Pasley, Col. Jebb and Col. Humphrey. The author's plan is to commence with notes on the powers of attack, mainly as represented by artillery, and thence to follow through the range of defensive appliances. Recent publications of this class have been so numerous, that it becomes unnecessary to say more than that Mr. Hyde has compiled a very simple and lucid manual, which will open up a long vista in the science of fortification to the most ordinary beginner, if his beginning be really in earnest.

England and Europe: a Discussion of National Policy. (Bentley).—Mr. Louis, it appears to us, has elongated an article for a Quarterly Review into a superfluously ponderous volume. He attempts a stately argument to prove that England is hazardous, by her present foreign policy, the sacrifice of her ancient greatness. He assures his readers of that which, no doubt, they have, many a time and oft, heard from the political journals; and, in a Sidonian way, demands a race of statesmen with a "purpose." We are consoled to learn that, in accordance with the Shakspearian prophecy, the four quarters of the world may vainly assail England, if the "little" world do prove but true; yet how to be "true" is the question. The answer volunteered in these 400 pages of diluted "leading-article" is rather perplexing than satisfactory. Mr. Louis, we should say, admires Cromwell, but has not mastered the style of Cromwell's Secretary.

Wilfrid and Mary; or, Father and Daughter: A Domestic Comedy, illustrative of American Slave Life. By Theodore St. Bo'. (Edinburgh, Macphail). There is nothing comic in this "comedy," except a passage or two into which the author has endeavoured to put pathos; the whole is not only silly, but coarse. Many of the expressions are disgusting. Mr. St. Bo' wishes to protest against the vices of slavery; and if the following is a picture of slave life, we forgive his imbecility for the sake of his good intentions. Swanton, the overseer, is the speaker:—

SWAN. I'll require another whip, you see; This one is worn to shreds—away to shreds. That blasted lubber, Kimbo—the lubber That he is!—I caught him, the other day, Helping to fill a black woman's basket. But I made him yell—I made the lubber yell: You'd think he was a demon out of hell!

MARY (aside). Which is the demon, I should like to know!

Is't him of ebony, or him of snow?— WILF. Well, Swanton, whate'er you opine is best. And, look ye, in the store-room you will find Plenty more of these useful articles.

(Handling the old whip.) But deal it sparingly on poor Kimbo! He is a fine-looking fellow; and, you know, He rather is a favourite of mine.

SWAN. (aside). That's the reason why I takes it out of him.

(To WILFRID.) Well, sir, we'll start to-morrow, if you please.

On the far-off plantation. (Aside.) By jabsers, If I don't play up with them! It's too far Away from home for you to interfere; And by the holy crucifix, if I Don't make them smart, may I never die. [Exit.]

—It is really too bad for our Scotch friends to send us such trash as the above. If they continue

to do so, they will supply their own postscript to Mr. Buekle's second volume.

The Rural Harp: Poems and Lyrics, National, Pathetic and Humorous. By Patrick Reilly. (Drogheda, Hughes.)—The most we are able to say of Mr. Reilly is that, unlike so many of his poetical countrymen, he is quite harmless. He appears to be a country schoolmaster; but his verses do more honour to his heart than to his head.

Mr. Bohn has added to his "Scientific Library," *Elements of Experimental and Natural Philosophy*, by J. Hogg, and to his "Illustrated Library," *Capt. Marryat's Pirate, and the Three Cutters*.—Among other new editions, we have on our table, *Notes on the Management of Chronometers*, by Capt. Shadwell (Potter); *Joyce's Scientific Dialogues*, revised by J. H. Pepper (Simpkin); *The Semi-Attached Couple*, by the Author of 'The Semi-Attached House,' in Mr. Bentley's "Standard Novels," and *Amy Fairfax*, by S. R. T. Mayer, (Ward & Lock).—Our recent Reprints include, *The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language*, selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. Palgrave (Macmillan);—from "Good Words," *Memoirs of an Unknown Life* (Strahan & Co.);—*Social Science, being Selections from John Cassell's Prize Essays* (Cassell, Petter & Galpin);—*American Slavery and Colour*, by W. Chambers (Chambers);—*Tales in the Cabin; or, Nights on the Ocean*, by A Ship's Surgeon (Ward & Lock);—*Maid of Honour: a Tale of the Court of George the First*, by F. Williams (Kent);—*Essays on the Dwellings of the Poor and other Subjects*, by R. Usher (Longman);—*Three Letters to the Editor of 'The Cornhill Magazine,' on Public School Education*, by Paterfamilias (Smith, Elder & Co.);—*The Uprising of a Great People: the United States in 1861*, abridged from the French of Count de Gasparin (Low);—*Jest and Earnest; or, the Ludlum Papers*, by G. Turner (Kent);—*Discourses on the 'Essays and Reviews'*, by the Rev. R. Ainslie (Manwaring);—*The Autobiography of a Joint-Stock Company*, edited by E. P. Rowell (Ward & Lock);—*Guide to Country Lodgings in the Neighbourhood of Leicester, &c.*, by F. T. Mott (Allen);—*The Irish Convocation, should it be Revived?* by the Dean of Down (Hamilton);—*The Grammatical Analysis of Sentences*, by C. P. Mason (Walton & Maberly);—*The Turkish Bath*, by D. Urquhart (Wilson);—*Mr. Price on Venetia* (Ridgway);—*Mr. Mills's Speech on Colonial Military Expenditure* (Ridgway);—and Dr. Pridham's *Observations on the Treatment of Asthma* (Churchill).—A few more new translations may be handed over to the reader: *Goethe's Torquato Tasso*, translated into English Verse (Nutt);—*M. Arago's Treatise on Comets*, translated from the Original, and edited by Admiral Smyth and R. Grant (Longman);—and *Horace*,—*The Art of Poetry*, literally translated into English Verse, with Notes, by H. G. Robinson (Westerton).—In Second Editions we have Dr. M'Nicoll's *Handbook for Southport* (Churchill);—*The Season: a Satire*, by A. Austin (Manwaring);—*English Grammar: including the Principles of Grammatical Analysis*, by C. P. Mason (Walton & Maberly);—*Shaving a Breach of the Sabbath, and a Hindrance to the Spread of the Gospel*, by Θεολόγος (Saunders, Odey & Co.);—*Charities: Suggestions as to their Accounts*, by J. Waddell (Nisbet);—and Mr. Slater's *Reasons for an Alteration in the Legal Tender, and a Reform in the Currency* (Wilson);—a Third Edition of Dr. Brinton's *Medical Selection of Lives for Assurance* (Layton);—a Fourth Edition of M. le Chevalier de Chatelet's *Fables de Gay* (Roland);—a Fifth Edition of the Rev. E. Sidney's *Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill* (Wertheim);—a Sixth Edition of the *Practical Swiss Guide* (Simpkin);—a Fifteenth Edition of *Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland* (Black);—a Thirty-ninth Edition of the Rev. Dr. McCulloch's *Course of Reading* (Oliver & Boyd);—and a Forty-first Edition of Dr. McCulloch's *Series of Lessons* (Oliver & Boyd).—To these lists we must add, Vol. I. of *The Technologist*, edited by P. L. Simmonds (Kent);—*The Official Illustrated Guides to the Great Northern and North-Eastern; and North British Railways* (Griffin, Bohn & Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aimard's *The Freebooters*, fcap. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Ancient Domestic Architecture, Dollman and Jobbins, 52s. 6d.
Archbold's *Irremovability of Paupers from Unions*, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
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Burnet's *Landscape Painting in Oil Colours*, by Murray, 4to. 12s.
Cobden's: or, the Book of Ecclesiastes, by Ginzburg, 8vo. 18s. cl.
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Dickens's *Great Expectations*, 3rd edit. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Fenwick's *Mechanics of Construction*, 4th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
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Gibson's *History of the County and City of Cork*, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
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Horry's *New Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, 12mo. 1s. 5wd.
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Mill's *Considerations on Representative Government*, 2nd ed. 9s.
Nuttall's *Diamond Dictionary of the English Language*, 1s. 6d. cl.
Park's *Tracts and Addresses*, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Piedmont and Italy, illust., Letter-press by Costello, 2 vols. 42s.
Proceedings at Laying Foundation-Stone of Wallace Monument, 1s.
Procter's *Legends and Lyrics*, Vol. 3, 2nd edit. 6s. 8d. cl.
Recollections of a Beloved Pastor, 2nd edit. square, 3s. cl.
Russell's *The Tannin Process*, 8vo. 2s. cl.
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Slack's *Marvels of Pond Life*, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Social Science, Prize Essay by Working Men and Women, 8s. 6d.
Sponner and Humfrey's *Lectures on Horses and Sheep*, 8vo. 1s.
Stable Management, by Harry Hieover, cheaper edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Swaine's *Objections to Doctrine of Israel's Restoration*, 3 ed. 2d. 6d.
Taylor's *Enquiry relative to the Climate of Pau*, 3rd edit. 7s. cl.
Trench's *Commentary on Revelation II.*, 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.
Who is to have It? cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. bds.
Williams's *Literary Women of England to the Year 1700*, 8vo. 15s.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—STATE OF THE CROPS.—THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF THIS DAY, contains a full Report of the State of the Crops throughout the Country.—Order of any Newsvender. A single copy sent on receipt of six stamps. Office for Advertisements, 41, Wellington Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Dublin, Aug. 15, 1861.

THIS week has been a busy and a brilliant time for Dublin. The city is full of strangers—among them many notorious and some illustrious—and society is more animated and talkative than it has been since the week of the Yelverton trial: the topic of general conversation running round from the badness of our August weather, and the sudden death of poor Catherine Hayes, to the progress of education, the condition of the Liffey, and the personal appearance of Lord Brougham. The personal interest is perhaps stronger than the scientific. We are all asking about the sunshine. We are all thinking of Madame Hayes, and wondering who will ever sing for us again 'O, breathe not his Name,' and 'The Harp that once in Tara's Halls.' Next to the dead singer, who enjoyed a popularity in Ireland which the Saxon can hardly understand, Lord Brougham has been the lion of the hour. Strange to say, the great orator and lawyer, traveller and philosopher, has now paid his maiden visit to Ireland, and he seems as anxious to see everything here, as everybody is unquestionably eager to see him. The streets are alive with gay and curious crowds; for the Irish love a sight as much as the French or any other Celtic race, and the streets are busy with the rattle of jaunting cars, and their wonderfully polite and inquisitive drivers. Breakfasts, dinners, evening receptions and excursions into the cheering country round the metropolis of Ireland, are on the lists for every day. Many, I fear, will find Malahide Castle pleasanter than the rooms of the Four Courts; and some visitors will probably be found in the Wicklow Mountains, when they ought, by their obligations to Social Science, to be warmly interested in the criminal population of Belfast or in the sewerage of Cork. There is abundant temptation, as well as abundant work, before the Congress.

Last night Lord Brougham delivered his annual Address. The King's Room, in the Mansion House, was filled with the best society of Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant and all the distinguished visitors were present. Lord Brougham was very warmly welcomed. His speech was very long and full of detail; useful as to statement rather than eloquent as to composition or utterance. The following paragraphs, which I take the liberty to characterize by headings, contain the substance of what his Lordship said:—

COMPLIMENTS TO IRELAND.

We are in the great capital of Ireland, renowned for having given to the world men illustrious in all the departments of science and art, as well as of arms. But it is to me individually a painful reflection that the most eminent of these, and whose

friendship was my comfort and my honour, I cannot meet in this my first visit to the country adorned by their transcendent genius—Grattan, Plunkett, Wellington, Wellesley—the great patriot, the consummate orator, the first of warriors, foremost, too, among statesmen, and the illustrious head of his house, the greatest of all who ever ruled over Ireland—all of these I have been doomed to outlive, and to the dispensations of Providence it is fit we should be resigned. But the loss of such men to their country is grievous, and more especially of one whom I have named. The others had accomplished the high work to which they were severally called, and left their bright example to guide us, and their success to cheer; but of the great Duke, whether in peace or in war, whether we look abroad or at home, while we cherish the immortal memory, we feel the loss not to be repaired.

SLOW PROGRESS OF TRUE SCIENCE.

We are met by the complaint that few of the plans proposed by us have been accomplished, and that, of the measures originating in our labours, many have failed to pass through the Legislature. But the progress of all the sciences and arts is slow. In the whole circle of science you find gradual progress to be the rule. Thus the vast changes which Newton made in the mathematics and in physical science were effected after others had made a near approach to the same point. The calculus, in itself so great an extension of analytical science, and in its consequences producing such a revolution in all the exacter sciences, had above a quarter of a century before its invention, been nearly discovered by Cavalleri and Roberval, and still more nearly by Fermat, and some years later most nearly of all by Barrow; while the doctrine of gravitation and its explanation of the heavenly motions had been approached—at any rate, had the way prepared for it—by Galileo, Kepler, Huyghens, Borelli; and even his optical discoveries had been partially anticipated by Krontaud of Prague, and Antonio, Bishop of Spalatro. The science of chemistry, from the dreams of the alchemist to the erroneous theory of Stahl, made slow progress, and by successive improvements was freed from those errors, and grew into the science which Black, Priestley, Lavoisier, and Davy brought to its present state. The great rule of gradual progress governs the moral sciences as well as the natural. Before the foundations of political economy were laid by Hume and Smith, the French economists had made a great step towards it, and Turgot had himself worked, and as a Minister had patronized the labours of others in the same direction.

SLOW PROGRESS OF POLITICAL TRUTH.

In constitutional policy, see by what slow degrees the great discovery of representative government has been made from its first rude elements—the attendance of feudal tenants at their lord's court, and the summons of burghers to grant supplies of money. Far from being impatient at this slow progress, we ought rather to reflect that the sure advance of all the sciences depends in a great measure upon its being gradual. But the common law of our nature, which forbids the sudden and rapid leaping forward, and decrees that each successive step prepared by the last shall facilitate the next, is in an especial manner of importance and of value in the social sciences, which so nearly affect the highest interests of mankind. Here our course, to be safe, must be guided by the result of experience, and must always be of a tentative kind. We must even be prepared to change our direction and our pace, and to retrace our steps when we find we have gone too far in a wrong direction. The skilful navigator, when steering on an unknown coast, after taking all precautions to obtain information respecting it, having no chart, or none that can be relied on, proceeds with the lead ever in his hand, and the glass at his eye, lies to, when he can, at night, or in a fog, and has his sail and his helm always ready to change his course on the least indication of peril. The safety of his ship and crew depends upon such precautions, and the safety of the community depends upon all proposed improvements, which are changes, being first most maturely considered, and, when adopted, being carried into execution by such advances as shall give time for correcting

errors, or stopping short, or altering the course pursued, when actual experience proves it to be wrong. Take an example from the great change in our jurisprudence which I had the satisfaction of bringing about in 1851, by the Act for the examination of parties in all civil suits. Above twenty years before I had strongly urged the change of the law of evidence in this and other respects. Various improvements had been effected rather by judicial decision than by state—by what Mr. Bentham used to call "judge-made law." Then, in 1843, Lord Denman carried a Bill for removing the objection of interest to a witness's competency, which I had in vain proposed fifteen years before. In 1842 the proposal was renewed that all objection of interest being proposed to be removed, the parties should themselves be made competent. But the Bill passed, confined to witnesses not being made parties. It was foretold by the objectors that perjury would be increased. The Act passed, and there was no increase of perjury. I then brought in the Bill for the examination of parties, and it passed without much opposition, though the Chancellor of the day resisted it, and had it referred to a Select Committee. But I never should have carried it had not the first step been taken by the Bill of 1843, and the experience under that Act shown how safely we might go further. The Law Amendment Society, the precursor and the ally of our National Association, examined minutely the working of the County Courts Act in the examination of parties. It circulated queries to all the Judges of those Courts, and their answers proved wholly favourable to the plan. I had thus for the Bill the powerful support of actual experience for several years; and I now have hopes of being able to complete the great change by a further step, extending it to criminal cases, at least so far as giving the defendant an option of being examined if he pleases, and, of course, submitting himself to the sifting of cross-examination. I conceive that the history of this great improvement in our jurisprudence throws a strong light upon the position that changes in measures of social improvement generally are best effected by degrees, and that the gradual progress of such improvement is not to be lamented, but rather in the bulk of instances to be deemed beneficial and safe.

SAFE PROGRESS TRUE PROGRESS.

He is no friend to the advance of social science in any of its branches who hastens forward with heedless, unreflecting speed, despising all that is gained because it is less than all that he desires, and looking down with contempt upon those whom he passes in his impatient course. This spirit, so inimical to real, solid improvement, sometimes is the fruit of zeal without knowledge, but not unfrequently arises from mere selfish desire of distinction, when a man, sacrificing a great cause to his personal ambition, becomes a public enemy—

Vain-glorious, who through infamy seeks fame.

For this is one of those occasions in which vanity, from being, as it commonly is, a harmless folly, only ridiculous, rises into a crime, becoming selfish, unprincipled, pernicious, and disgraceful. It is, however, fit that we now consider the progress that has been actually made since our last Congress; and here I would first of all mark the very gratifying change that has taken place of late years, and to which our labours have materially contributed—the change in the economy and management of their estates by the owners of property. The improvements in agriculture have obliged landlords to make a great outlay upon draining and farm buildings, highly beneficial, no doubt, to themselves, and therefore well bestowed; but in most instances so difficult as to require the help of loans. Yet, at the same time, they have generally contributed in a degree formerly unknown to what could afford no pecuniary benefit, the building and support of schools, improving the dwellings of the poor, and the building and repair of churches, thus spending most upon those excellent objects when they had least to spare. As a learned and reverend friend of mine, Mr. Elwyn, has observed:—"It is one of the happy effects of advancement in any path that it begets a zeal for advancement in other directions, and he who begins by improving his estate ends in

wishing to improve the people upon it and near it." Nothing can be more delightful than to contemplate this progress in classes, generally speaking, the most reluctant to approve changes, because the slowest to believe in their expediency, or even safety; and it affords the strongest reason for extending to the agricultural labourers and their children the benefit of those wholesome restraints of late years imposed upon the improper employment of labour in other branches. It is a most consolatory circumstance to all friends of social improvement, and of the sound and liberal principles which insure its progress, that the reign of these principles seems to be established universally. We cannot, indeed, say with the great poet, when expressing his thanks for the Restoration,—

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are wearied into peace.

But at least they are tired of resisting the truth, and thus we find that upon the most important questions there is now little to distinguish conflicting parties, all being alike the professors of opinions which but a few years ago formed the main ground, or, it might be, the chief pretext of their differences. Thus, the stoutest adversaries of secret voting (perhaps well advised in their opposition) have lately insisted upon introducing it at one of our Universities, with an intimation that it ought to be generally applied; for the voting by signed papers, though its proposed object be to save the voter's journey, of necessity insures his escape from observation.

REFORMS IN JURISPRUDENCE.

The most important of all our departments, unquestionably, is the first—that of Jurisprudence; and here we have not to report a great number of measures recommended at our former meeting and adopted by the Legislature, but those which happily have been approved and passed are of very great moment. An elaborate report, with suggestions on the Patent Law and the reports on Private Bill legislation, have as yet borne no fruit. But the important propositions respecting Charitable Trusts, made by our learned and distinguished colleague, Sir W. Page Wood, have to a great extent been adopted by the Education Commission, under the Duke of Newcastle; and the amendments of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws, which, after the fullest investigations, are so strongly recommended, have almost all been introduced into the new Act, the careful framing of which reflects the greatest credit upon the Lord Chancellor. It has not passed through the ordeal of the Lords without material changes; but it is an important amendment of the law.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS.

The ancient tyrant who placed his laws at such a height that the people could not read them, hardly did a worse act than they who so wrap them up in vague language, and so mix and confound their provisions, that when read they are not understood. Happily, there is now an end to this grievous defect in our system—a certainty of having a Digest, which for many years was beyond my most sanguine expectations, when the labours of those to whom nearly thirty years ago I committed the consolidation, giving us most valuable reports, seemed doomed to disappointment by the course pursued in the House of Commons, and would have continued ineffectual but for the exertions and the influence of our National Association. Let us, however, hold in grateful remembrance the invaluable services of Messrs. B. Ker, Starkie, Greaves and Lonsdale towards the success of this great work. We may now hope to see the expectation of our learned colleague, Sir F. Kelly, fulfilled, who, in his repeated attempts at consolidation, and in presenting the ably-framed Bills which he successively brought in, calculated upon the number of statutes which they embraced, and saw good reason to believe that he would reduce the forty volumes now filled by the statute law to four. His services have not been confined to this branch of jurisprudence. In two succeeding Sessions he introduced a most important Bill for removing the defect of our law as to the Wills of British subjects executed abroad, and it passed the Commons both times, but fell through in the Lords. Lord Kingsdown's Bill, now passed with the same object, though less exten-

sive than Sir Fitzroy's, removes a great part of the defect complained of. Finally, a most important Act has been happily passed, and with less difficulty than our excellent colleague, Mr. Villiers, its author, expected, reducing the time of gaining settlement from five to three years, extending the required residence over the whole union, and distributing the payment of rates more justly and equally. We may congratulate our colleague on a measure which will, in all probability, be followed by others to remove the whole defects of the settlement law.

THE PAPER DUTY.

That gross and glaring anomaly in our legislative as well as administrative proceedings has now ceased. We can no longer be charged with, at one and the same time, paying for schools to teach and raising the price of the books taught—of encouraging the people to read, of patronizing authors and multiplying readers, while we make it unprofitable for the former to write and hard for the latter to read. The effect of this most salutary change has been immediate, and it has been great. Over what an ample field its operation extends may be seen by this,—that one daily penny paper has a circulation of 80,000, and a halfpenny weekly journal, with excellent cuts, has been established, and already issues above 8,000. My complaints made at the Liverpool meeting can therefore no longer be urged, and a prodigious benefit has been conferred upon all the departments of knowledge by the steady perseverance of Mr. Gladstone in carrying this great measure against the most formidable resistance both in Parliament and beyond its walls. Of that benefit we of the National Association have our full share, along with the gratifying reflection on the part we took in obtaining it. The good thus bestowed seems to be free from all admixture of evil; for the alarm felt by some, affected by more, at the cheap newspaper press is really groundless. The bulk of readers, always influenced by the more rational and better-informed part of the community, will entirely discountenance and prevent those outrages upon all taste as well as truth and decency which we have seen in the press of some countries—of one particularly, so gross as almost to pass belief. But the character of the people must not be judged as if they could approve of such things. We might as well charge the French countrymen of Lavoisier and Lafayette with being robbers and murderers because the daily papers of Marat and Hébert preached wholesale pillage and assassination, as hold the countrymen of Washington and Franklin answerable for the sins of their press—a compound of slander, fraud and bluster. So the incomparably lighter excesses with which our journals may be chargeable in the heat of factious controversy are never more than passing and temporary, giving way to the predominant good sense and good taste of the community. The solid benefit obtained by the multiplication of cheap papers, and works of all kinds, is real and permanent, and a subject of just congratulation, if it were for nothing more than their tendency to free the public from the monopoly of the established papers, and the domination which that monopoly has its wonted effect in producing.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The progress of popular instruction had been grievously obstructed by the separate and oftentimes conflicting proceedings of its promoters, attached, and conscientiously attached, to different sects of religion, acting in opposition to each other, though if brought together, and to a clear understanding, they might from their honest zeal for a common object, have been led to co-operate, or, at least, not to conflict. This great step was made in the Congress at Glasgow. For the first time the leaders of the Established Church party, of the Free Church party, and of the united Presbyterians, met together and maintained their respective views before the members of the Association. The result was the formation of a representative committee (of the chief denominations), whose labours there was every reason to expect will lead to a reduction of the points of difference, and a removal of the main obstacles to progress. Both at that meeting and at Bradford the important advantage

was gained of bringing the ecclesiastical school-teachers in more full communication with the laity, and with the professors of sanitary science. It would be improper to leave the great subject of education in the country where we are now assembled, without mentioning a fact that has been reported to us on good authority, and even under the influence of prejudices which it rather thwarted. In Scotland it is found that the Irishmen educated at the larger national schools are, in consequence of their greater steadiness, sobriety, and general trustworthiness, preferred to ill-educated Scotchmen; for the places of foremen in the manufactories; and our good countrymen of Scotland have a similar complaint of the greater number of Irish educated at the colleges being successful candidates for Indian civil service appointments.

SANITARY REFORM.

In our sanitary department considerable progress has been made. The quarantine committee have brought their labours to a close, and presented an elaborate Report. It has been communicated to the Board of Trade, which had formerly directed to be laid before Parliament the answers to our queries; and it has laid this Report before Parliament, which has ordered it to be printed. The information collected, and the suggestions made, are admitted to have essentially improved the sanitary condition of our mercantile marine. The diffusion of sanitary knowledge is a most important part of the duties of this department; and as the Association has from the first desired and accepted the co-operation of women, the Council have no doubt in affiliating the Lady's Sanitary Society, which acts under the highest patronage, and spreads among the poor a knowledge of the laws of health, it being now admitted that much of debility, disease and premature mortality in this country results from ignorance and error, and might be prevented. The Society circulates many tracts upon the subject, has lectures delivered in the poorer districts of London, and engages in district visitings, besides instructing the parochial clergy in the work, and in many cases holding meetings in their vestries, where poor women are familiarly instructed on matters connected with health.

REFORMATORY MEASURES.

The Criminal and Reformatory Department presents very satisfactory results; and it may be fit at this meeting that we dwell more especially on the Irish branch of the subject. The number of reformatory schools is but small, and it is devoutly to be wished that they were multiplied. But the diminution of crime in this island, of late years, is most satisfactory; and allowing that the great migration, since the famine years, has had much influence, enough of the improvement remains to reflect the greatest credit upon the instructors of youth and the ministers of religion. The decrease in the number of the people makes any comparison of the commitments for offences inconclusive, unless we regard the proportion of these to population. They were in 1856, as 1 to 923 of the people; in 1859, as 1 to 1,117; and in 1860, as 1 to 1,217. The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still greater proportion. Pre-eminence among the subjects engaging our attention must in some degree, be determined by local circumstances; and we this year assemble in a capital that affords the opportunity and imposes the duty of inspecting the operation of the Irish convict system, which has received the attentive consideration, not of Great Britain only, but of the Continent of Europe, and of the United States of America. In truth, it well deserves all the praise it receives wherever the public mind is awakened to the paramount duty of making such exertions as may render the punishment of the criminal the instrument of his reformation. Here the problem has been solved how to deal with convicts, and send them forth cured, instead of subject to relapse, infecting others—criminals and the teachers of crime. Of this system, under the Board of Directors, with Captain Crofton at their head, and his able colleagues, Messrs. Lantaigne and Whitty, the fundamental principle, simple and rational, long ago laid down by that experienced Judge and steady patron of the system, Mr. Hill, is to make the convict the agent of his own reformation by annexing the condition

of good conduct to every indulgence beyond the barest sustenance, to removal from cellular to social labour, and to shortening the period of his confinement. His fate is placed in his own hands. But he is not merely superintended and watched; he has constant intercourse with those in authority, as chaplain, teacher, director, whose treatment is considerate and kindly; he is treated as an individual, not as one of a mass; and this "individualization," as it is termed, has great advantages over our English mode of dealing with the whole convicts in the bulk—the same advantage that a school of many teachers and few pupils has over one where a large number are under a single master. Another superiority is in the rigour with which the conditions of liberation are enforced on the "ticket-of-leave" men—arrest being at once enforced on the least breach of the conditions. A third is the absolute prohibition of all fermented liquors, even to those who for their good conduct have earned a small advance out of the fund set apart from their gains kept till the time of their discharge. Mr. Clay, in the Memoirs of his father (many years chaplain of the Preston gaol, whom I well knew, and, in common with all who knew him, held in the highest esteem for his virtuous life and most useful services), in comparing the English and Irish returns, has remarked that the former take all ticket-of-leave men as unconvicted against whom nothing appears, whereas the latter more accurately give the result of the information taken by tracing the party ever since his liberation. This diversity prevents us from making any comparison between the numbers in the two cases; but the different results of the two systems may be gathered from the fact that at Lusk we see numerous convicts set to work, and only retained by moral restraint, without any sentinels, while at Portland we see the convicts quarrying stones for the breakwater under the guard of sentinels with muskets and bayonets; and on the breakwater itself, which is more difficult to guard, free labourers, and not convicts, are employed. Another test of the Irish system may be stated as decisive—the confidence of the public in the reality and the permanence of the reformation effected, inasmuch as discharged convicts at once find employers willing to receive them, experience proving that they may be relied upon as steady and trustworthy servants. The statement that has been put about, that the Irish plan is only adapted to the local circumstances of the country, has been entirely refuted by a reference to the adoption and support of the system abroad. Baron Holtzendorff, professor in the University of Baden, has published an excellent work upon it, and intends to honour this Congress with his presence. The celebrated jurist, Prof. Mittermaier, of Heidelberg, has given his ample and zealous testimony in Capt. Crofton's favour; and Count Cavour, in the midst of all his labours and anxieties, during the last two years of his life, applied himself to master the principles of the system, which he introduced, under Cavalier Peri, into the Tuscan territory.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In the great department of Social Economy much attention was at the last Congress given to the important introduction into the manufacturing districts of the co-operative system—the establishment of unions by the working-classes, for the purposes of sharing in the profits on the goods consumed or used by them, as well as of preventing adulteration of those goods, and for the other purpose of carrying on branches of manufacture. In both these kinds of union the progress has been very great since last year, and in the latter those doubts which seemed to exist of the scheme's practicability have been almost altogether removed. Above fifty companies for manufacture have been established since last Congress, besides many of mere stores. In these last a capital of 500,000*l.* is invested; but in the former the manufacturing concerns represent a capital of nearly 2,000,000*l.*, exclusive of the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), whose capital is 1,000,000*l.* The returns of Mr. Tidd Pratt show the creation of above 250 co-operative societies within the last twelve months, all enrolled under the Friendly Society Act. As might be supposed the savings and the profits of

these good men are in part applied to public purposes and to charity. Thus at Rochdale they have given to the town a drinking fountain and contributed 50*l.* to the Indian Relief Fund, besides smaller yearly sums to the Dispensary and the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The effect of co-operation in preventing those Strikes, so pernicious to the working-classes and so dangerous to the peace of the community, has been everywhere felt. The late strikes at Colne may be ascribed to the want of co-operative unions in that district; but the mischiefs occasioned, and which left their deep traces behind, opened the people's eyes to their error, and the consequence has been the establishment in that district within the last three weeks of a shed with 700 looms upon the co-operative plan.

TEMPERANCE.

In no respect is it more gratifying than to observe the connexion of temperance with the diminution of crime. In France, it appears, from our colleague, M. Quelelet's statement, that no less than a fifth of all the murders, during the last four years, had their origin in tavern brawls. In six English counties having the fewest public-houses we find that, where they were as 1 to 109 of the population, the offences are as 1 to 591; but where the public-houses are as only 1 to 235, the offences are as 1 to 762. In Ireland the connexion of intemperance with crime is even more marked. Between the years 1838 and 1841 the consumption of whisky had fallen off above one-half, and we find in the latter year Judges congratulating the counties on the small number of prisoners to be tried, and ascribing this happy change to the growth of temperance. So, in 1839, there were in Richmond Bridewell 3,202 prisoners, in 1841 only 1,604. It is remarkable, though certainly not surprising, that the prudence which leads to economy kept pace with the prudence of sobriety. In the former year the Dublin Savings Bank had 7,264 contributors; in the latter 9,585. Source of disease, of poverty, of crime, how long shall that heavy curse be suffered to afflict us! How long shall we submit to a conqueror more cruel than the armed invader—to a tyrant the most inexorable of all, which has subdued rational men, and avenged the world of unreasoning creatures for the wrongs received at his hands!

Savior arms

Luxuria incubuit; victumque ulciscitur orbem.

The little we have done to shake his dominion has only been enough to let us know and feel how galling is the yoke, and how much the fault is ours who bear it. The people have but to will it and they at once are free. All honour to Father Matthew in Ireland, and to the Grand Alliance in England, its learned secretary, and his able coadjutors! Nor can I duly perform my office at the head of this Association if I did not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its members and on every well-wisher to the progress of social science to patronize Mr. Steele's most ably conducted quarterly Journal of all its branches. But why should I refer to other branches than this great and fundamental one of temperance? Recollect the memorable words of our learned colleague, that great philanthropist, the Recorder Hill, who, in all his various efforts to serve the people, providing for their comforts, and reclaiming them from vice, declares—"Into what path soever I strike, in whatever direction I go, the Drink demon starts up before my face and stops the way." I have said that the community have but to will it, and their chains fall off. The progress of the Grand Alliance since our last Congress has been my encouragement to say so. The permissive Bill, allowing every district, by a majority in number and value of rated inhabitants to prevent the opening of new public-houses or to continue licences for old, has, on a careful canvass of many great towns—Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Plymouth, Leeds, Sheffield—been accepted by very great majorities of the inhabitants, and by the greater number of the voters. Let us hope that the public opinion, generally improved upon the most important question of social science which can occupy the country, may prepare the way for legislation, which, to be efficacious, must be cautiously introduced, and under appropriate guards.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Our attention was engaged at the last Congress to the employment of women, and papers were read by Miss B. Parkes and others upon this important subject. There has been no relaxation on the part of these ladies since that time, and the printing establishment opened by Miss Faithfull has gone on with increasing success. The volume of Transactions for last year was printed at the Victoria Press, and Miss Faithfull is now engaged in publishing a volume, under Her Majesty's sanction, containing original contributions from the leading writers of the day. Besides these exertions, Miss Parkes originated a scheme for encouraging the emigration of educated women who cannot find employment in this country. But for the inferior caste of women the exertions now making to reclaim the fallen and prevent the fall of others are above all praise. The loss of Lord Herbert's strenuous assistance is in this, as in other parts of his most useful services, deeply to be deplored. Who can move along the less-frequented streets of London, and not have his heart wrung by such accents, too often coming from female lips, "I have not had a morsel of food this day"?

NATIONAL BOOK UNION.

An important plan has been devised by my friend Mr. Layard, with the assistance of Mr. Jerrold and others, towards encouraging the humbler classes in acquiring books, it being always found that the step which a poor man makes to being the possessor of a little library has a most salutary influence upon his habits. This gave rise to Book Unions, and, though a Bill to facilitate these, and supported by part of the Government, was afterwards thrown out by other members of the Government, upon a groundless alarm that it tended to encourage gambling, because the books were to be raffled for, there is reason to hope that it may be more successful another year; and its promoters are, in the mean time, actively engaged in the support of these unions, of which there are many in the manufacturing towns. They are enabled to carry on their business by receiving 1*l.* in yearly sums or weekly payments, giving at once a book of about half the price, and allowing contributors to have the chance of 5*l.* worth of books at the end of the year in a raffle.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

At our last Congress the important step was taken of adding a sixth department, mainly for international subjects. This was the suggestion of the distinguished foreigners who attended at Glasgow, the chief of whom were M. Garnier Pagès, of the Provisional Government, 1848, and M. Desmarest, of the French Bar. The same suggestion was likewise pressed upon us by Professor Kharkchowski, of Kherson, in Russia, who had intended to be present, but was prevented by his professional duties. He, however, sent a most instructive letter. But we had been anticipated by the happy plan of the Prince Consort for an international statistical congress, which had held its meeting in London a few weeks before ours, and had been attended with complete success. His Royal Highness's able, learned, and comprehensive Address in opening it deserves to be read with great attention, and is deserving of all praise. At Glasgow the subjects of general international averages and other kindred matters were discussed in a meeting attended by delegates from many parts of the Continent; and we have the confident expectation of others being present here. The new department is under the presidency of no less eminent a political economist than M. Michel Chevalier, who also attended our Bradford Congress two years ago. This department derives a peculiar interest at the present time from the negotiations of Mr. Cobden and the measures of Mr. Gladstone; but it commands at all times our great respect, from its direct tendency to maintain good relations between different countries, and to promote the sacred cause of blessed peace. At the two last Congresses we had the satisfaction of observing that Social Science was making considerable progress in other countries. This, indeed, was testified by the attendance of important persons from thence at our meetings; but it was peculiarly gratifying to see the adoption of enlightened and liberal views by

Governments which we should little have expected to find pursuing this course. The last year affords further evidence of their happy improvements, and in quarters we should least of all look for traces of it.

TURKEY.

The decease of the Sultan has brought upon the Ottoman throne a prince who begins his reign as a reformer both in his own practice and in the scheme of his administration—nay, even in the system which he is resolved to introduce. The dismissal of his predecessor's harem of scores of wives and hundreds of mistresses, the proclaiming his intention of being the husband of a single wife, and the avowed adoption of European principles to govern his policy and even to amend his laws, show plainly the progress which the manners and the usages of civilized nations and of modern times have made in the realms of a barbaric Power. Let it be further noted that a Social Science Committee has been established at Constantinople, and many lectures have been delivered.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

In Russia the fixed determination of the Emperor to complete the great measure of serf emancipation met with powerful opposition, and even disturbed partially the peace of the country; but the chief mischief has arisen less from the obstinacy of the landowners than from the ignorance of the serfs, to inform whom upon the exact amount of the change in their condition sufficient pains had not been taken; and there is every reason to hope that the vast measure of bestowing independence upon the bulk of the community, the labouring classes, will be effected with little further obstruction. It must be confessed that, even if we lament some error in the mode of proceeding, the Emperor is entitled to the warmest sympathy in his great work, and to the highest admiration for the wisdom and the virtue of his conduct. If to such a Sovereign his own people may well be grateful, let us hope that his Polish dominions are destined to owe him equal thanks. It would be an act of magnanimity "beyond all Greek, all Roman fame," were he to re-establish a kingdom of Poland, with its admirable Constitution of 1793, under a prince of his own house. Even should he deem such constitutional principles dangerous, because so much at variance with those of his own empire, and should give the kingdom a more absolute government than that of 1793, it may safely be predicted that he would find in the grateful Poles the most trustworthy and devoted of all the nations under his widely extended rule. The interest which, in common with all the friends of national independence, I take in the fortunes of the Poles is not of yesterday. Forty-eight years ago, in common with my esteemed and now lamented friend the chief of the Polish patriots and counsellors, Prince Czartoryski, the man who made far greater sacrifices to his principles than any who ever lived,—in common with him, and urged by him, I addressed, through the press (being then out of Parliament) to my fellow countrymen, and to the allied Sovereigns, 'The Appeal for Poland,' which cannot be said to have had no effect, though far less than was desired, for it brought the subject of her wrongs so much into discussion, especially in England, that it occupied in no small degree the attention of the Powers at the Congress of Vienna.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

If, from contemplating the very probable, though not immediate, prospect of Russian freedom, we turn to the Austrian empire, we have less reason to be surprised at the constitutional course taken, because the elements of a constitutional government have existed there in all times. They possess that especially which elsewhere is wanting, even in France since 1790, and which is absolutely necessary to the permanent existence of a free Government, an aristocratic body independent of the Sovereign and of the multitude,—a class of wealthy landowners, not like the Prussian proprietors, needy and looking to place and patronage. The agricultural class is also respectable and deserving. With elements of a really good Government, progress was making towards it, until the Emperor Francis checked it, perverting the traditions of the mon-

archy, centralizing all authority, and taking everything into his own hands. At present the plan is pursued of leaving their internal concerns to the Provincial Diets, but ruling the Monarchy from the capital, through the representatives of the Diets in the Reichsrath. In Hungary the ancient Constitution as it existed before 1848 is restored, and the establishment of that which was formed in a season of civil war is alone refused. It is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the general peace, so intimately connected with the integrity of the Austrian empire, that the discontent of Hungary may not be fermented by foreign intrigue and foreign agitators; for as yet the power of Austria has really not been materially impaired by her losses in Italy. But the Sovereign, yielding all that he can, must continue to be, as he always was, entitled when opening the Diet as King of Hungary, "His Sacred Majesty the Hereditary Emperor of Austria."

ITALY AND ROME.

The condition of Italy has in one practical respect been greatly improved by the general acknowledgment of the new kingdom; but the internal state of the southern portion is still most unsatisfactory, affording daily proofs of what all experience has proved in other countries, that there is no possibility, unless by main force, of establishing a government for which the people are not prepared. The execrable tyranny of the Bourbon princes had reduced their subjects to a condition that rendered them incapable of being governed except by constant recourse to violent measures; and these princes have, even in their exile, done all in their power to keep the people in a state of lawless anarchy, which may almost make them regret the loss of the worst of tyrants. In all other parts of the Italian kingdom great and solid progress has been made in popular improvement, and the blessings of a free constitution are already felt in its influence upon the institutions, and generally in the circumstances of the community. That kingdom is now left free from all foreign interference to manage its own affairs. The original action of Piedmont and her ally to obtain her extension can never be too severely reprobated, although we are entitled to rejoice in the result. The maxim, "*feri non debuit, factum valet*," may here be applied; and assuredly, if the French and Sardinian arms only interposed in helping the Italians, both in the north and elsewhere, to strike off a foreign yoke, and unite themselves with Piedmont, the interference is of a far less objectionable kind than a mere ordinary aggression and conquest. But, certainly, the government of a country, however bad, gives its neighbours not the very least right of interference; and to attack and seize the territory, under the pretext that it is ill-governed, is to repeat the most atrocious crime ever committed in modern times, and by civilized States—the partition of Poland. Take even the condition of Rome, under a priest, chosen by other priests, and so governed as justly to merit the reprobation of its own people, and the sympathy of all others; this affords not the shadow of an excuse for any foreign State to seize upon the Roman territory, any more than the Polish Government, the very worst in Europe—an elective monarchy, the choice in the hands of a mob, afforded for its partition. If, however, the Poles had risen against their rulers, and called in the neighbouring Powers to assist them, the case would have been very different as regards Poland, and even if after the partition these Powers had given it a good Government of its own, their conduct would have escaped the universal reprobation which has attended it. And so, if the Romans themselves choose a good Government, even with the help of foreign Powers, and give their territory up to those Powers, they will themselves be great gainers, and their foreign allies be blameless. In no other event can we expect social improvement to make any progress in Rome, as it is steadily doing in the northern and central parts of the Italian kingdom.

FRANCE.

France has not only persisted in the same course upon which she had entered before our late Congress, with regard to commercial policy, but has carried the principles there adopted further, in treaties

with Belgium, Holland and Turkey. In Belgium the most entire support is always given to sound views of agriculture and trade. There is a still further step made in France by the Imperial policy, and in a direction little expected when we last met. An important relaxation has been given to the restraints imposed upon political discussion. An absolute freedom in this respect is allowed to both Chambers of Legislature, and to publishing the reports of their debates through the press. There really is no difference whatever in this particular between the French Parliament and our own. All political topics are fully and freely discussed; so that the country receives, and receives immediately, whatever impression the Ministers, or the Opposition, or men belonging to no regular party, wish to make upon the public opinions or feelings on any subject whatever. The press, however, is still under the most absolute control of the Government, and except, to report the debates, it has no kind of liberty, not even to make a remark upon any proceeding of the Government, or, indeed, any subject whatever. The administration of justice, too, is still in a most unhappy state as regards political offences. The Judges are, no doubt, irremovable, but they are not *impromoveable*; and any one may receive the reward of his subservency to the Government by advancement to a higher place. In England there is no law against such promotions, but they are universally discountenanced, and very rarely take place. In seventy years that I have known our courts I only remember two instances of a puisne made a chief; for the case of Sir Vicary Gibbs was that of an Attorney-General promoted after being, from accidental circumstances, a puisne Judge. Parliament would at once interpose were such advancements ever made except in very peculiar circumstances. The interference of the Government with elections is another great evil in the system of our neighbours, and impairs incalculably the salutary tendency of discussion in the Chambers to check the action of the Executive power, or to correct its errors. The deputies who at all oppose the Government are reduced to a very inconsiderable number, and the great majorities which support it in all contentions give such countenance to all its acts, that the influence of public opinion as testified by the representatives of the people is extremely small. The state of the judicature, the control over the press, and the interference of the prefects with elections, render the Government nearly absolute in fact as well as in the theory of the constitution. But after the important concessions to freedom of discussion which have so recently been made, we have reason to hope that further relaxation will follow. It is the unquestionable tendency of that portion of liberty which has been granted, both to stimulate the desire for a grant of more and to increase the difficulty of refusing it. Such must be the earnest wish of all friends of the great cause to which we are devoted, both out of the goodwill that we heartily bear to our justly-celebrated neighbours, and from the intimate conviction we must all have, that the great interests of peace cannot be more effectually served.

Lord Brougham, you will see, dwelt at considerable length on the social condition of Russia, Austria, Italy and France—treating the affairs of Poland and Rome with a wise discretion, suggested perhaps by the locality in which he spoke. He hoped the Emperor Alexander would restore to Poland the liberal constitution of 1793—he hoped the Magyars would submit to Francis Joseph—and he hoped the Emperor Napoleon would concede a larger measure of freedom to France. He reprimanded the Piedmontese for seizing the Roman territory, without waiting for the authority of a popular rebellion. Among the many sagacious hints which he threw out to Emperors and Kings, he forgot, you will have seen, to remind Napoleon the Third that it is his duty and his interest to recall his army from Rome. Perhaps the air of the King's Room is not favourable to frankness in Italian matters. Of course, the usual speeches of compliment were made—a very graceful one by Lord Carlisle.

Your readers will take the thanks for granted.—To-day the Sections commence their meetings in the Four Courts, which splendid pile of buildings has been recently repaired and decorated. Mr. Napier will be the orator of the day—his subject, the Progress of Jurisprudence. To-night there will be a reception by the Royal Dublin Society, in Kildare Street. M. Michel Chevalier, who appears in the lists as orator of Wednesday, the last day of Congress, will, by arrangement with the General Committee, make his speech on Saturday morning.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC. (No. 2.)

August 3, 1861.

I now proceed to the second point: and I shall not resume the subject for two months, to give full time for reply on either or both points. This second matter is of general interest, as relating to a notable ambiguity of our language.

The word *some* was invented to be indefinite: and it has always respected the intentions of the founder; and this even to exaggeration, for it is of indefinite indefiniteness. There are three modes of interpretation in actual use: I shall call them non-partitive, singly partitive, and doubly partitive. The non-partitive "some" is "some-at-least-maybe-all." The singly partitive "some" is "some-not-all," but says nothing about the rest. The doubly partitive "some" is "some-only," and affirms of part, denying of the rest. If I ask—Were they there?—and am answered—Some were—the reply may be non-partitive—Some were there, and whether there be more or not in existence I do not know. Or it may be singly partitive—Some were there, as I saw, but I did not see all, though the rest might have been there too. Or it may be doubly partitive—Some were there, and the rest were not.

All the forms of syllogism make the conclusion a true consequence of the premises, so long as "some" is either non-partitive, or only singly partitive: not that the syllogisms of the two cases are of identical meanings; but all are valid. But the doubly partitive sense turns several syllogisms into Chimeras: which is fortunate, for otherwise they would be Gorgons.

For example, say that "All lawyers are men" and—speaking mineralogically, not metaphorically—say that "No lawyer is stone." Reminding the "general reader" that a conclusion is not illogical because it turns out that we knew it before—a maxim I have heard gravely doubted—it follows that "Some men are not stone." If any one should give us the above premises and conclusion as valid when "some" is doubly partitive, he concludes that some men (only) are not stone, that is, the rest are.

The logicians have always used the non-partitive sense: Hamilton contends for the joint introduction of the doubly partitive sense. He has given one and the same system of syllogism as deducible from both senses, without a single word from which it could be inferred that he is aware of any distinction between the results. If there be such a word, let those who can produce it.

He first ('Logic,' Vol. II. pp. 281-283) explains the doubly partitive sense as the view which he "would introduce" and which he thinks ought "to have been placed alongside of the other." A system of syllogism (pp. 285-289) is then presented as fashioned upon this sense. This system contains (IV. b.) the *Gorgon* syllogism.

I do not say that Hamilton himself would have admitted this syllogism. But I do say that those who will accept his writings as they stand must admit it. I wait to show how this confusion was obtained until I shall see whether it can be denied.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Her Majesty has done a good thing in announcing her intention to contribute largely to the English school of painting, in the Exhibition of next year. The royal collection is known to be a very good one. From it alone a very interesting series of the English school might be shown. Of Gainsborough, Her Majesty will contribute the Portraits of Dr. Fischer, and Bishop Hurd; of Hogarth, 'The Mall'; of Reynolds, 'The Duchess of Gloucester

and Dog,' 'The Nymph and Cupid,' and the Portraits of Lord Rockingham and Lord Hastings; of Lawrence, Portraits of Sir William Curtis, Pius the Seventh, and Lord Liverpool; of West, Portrait of Queen Charlotte, Death of General Wolfe, 'Departure of Regulus,' and 'Oath of Hannibal'; of Beechey, 'George the Third reviewing the 10th Dragoons.' Besides these, Her Majesty will contribute a Portrait of Bishop North, by Dance; Portrait of Mrs. Elliott, by Riley; 'View on the Thames,' and another ditto, by James; 'The Tribune at Florence,' 'The Lapidaries,' Portrait of Queen Charlotte and Princes, and companion picture, by Zoffany; 'The Wild Huntsman,' by Westall; Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia, Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, and Earl of Eldon, by Hoppner; 'The Mock Election,' by Haydon; 'Coronation of Her Majesty,' by Leslie; 'The Shrimpers,' and 'The Coast of Norfolk,' by Collins; 'Penny Wedding,' 'Blind Man's Buff,' 'The Guerilla's Departure,' 'The Guerilla's Return,' 'Spanish Posada,' Piffari, Princess Doria, and 'Siege of Saragossa,' by Wilkie; Princess Amelia, by Hudson; Portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia, Sophia, and Augusta (daughters of George the Third), by Copley; a Landscape, by De Loutherbourg; 'The Duenna,' by Stewart Newton; 'The Orphan Daughter of Sir Walter Scott,' by Sir W. Allan; and 'Saturday Night,' by Bird. The contributions thus announced, should put the possessors of fine English pictures on the alert. We shall need all our treasures, if we are to come well out of the splendid competition which we have invited.

The rank of English *soprani* was thinned on Sunday last by the death of Madame Catharine Hayes, after a week's unforeseen illness. She was a native of Limerick, where the original beauty of her voice excited attention in influential friends who promoted its cultivation. She was early introduced to English notice by a word or two in Mr. Thackeray's 'Irish Sketch-book,' referring to a farewell concert given by her, ere she went abroad to study. Not long after this, tourists from Italy told how she had been found, ankle-deep in garlands, on the stage of *La Scala*, where her peculiar voice, somewhat warmer in quality than most English voices, and her modest elegance and sensibility of manner gained her a foreign popularity such as only three English *soprani*, besides herself, have obtained in our time: these being, Miss Kemble, Miss Novello, and (far behind them) Madame Albertini. On the appearance of Miss Hayes in England either some of her vocal power was gone, or she was exposed to a more severe ordeal than any of Italian trial, as having to appear on the stage by the side of such artists as Meadames Grisi, Viardot, Alboni. She pleased, but pleased moderately here. As a concert-singer she was enthusiastically received in Ireland, where her singing of national melodies was exquisitely relished by her countrymen. From Ireland she passed to America; and thence to corners of the globe in which few artists of her class had ever been heard. In America, it should be recorded, her success was great, real and lucrative: nor must it be forgotten that her American gains were gleaned immediately after the exhausting triumphs of Mdle. Jenny Lind. In that long, fatiguing tour, Miss Hayes realized a competence—she married too, retaining, as is the usage, her maiden name for professional use. She was widowed soon after her marriage. If, on her return to England, she did not step into the place to which her foreign successes and the comparatively small number of her competitors might have been thought to entitle her, the reason is easily told. She was ill assured, not to say uncertain, as a musician;—and with difficulty bent herself to that exercise in all styles and all schools, which is indispensable in this country to any great success.—In society she was much respected, as one so quietly gracious in her manners,—with so kind and so sound a heart,—so devoted without pretence or parade to her own family—deserved to be. From her peculiar world of occupation the name of Madame Hayes adds another to the list of Irishwomen,—to the Tighe and the Lefanus and the Morgans,—who have done honour to their country.

Mrs. German Reed's pleasant drawing-room

entertainment, so long the delight of west-end audiences, will close for the season on the 30th instant. This season, we are told, has been good enough for the artists concerned, to enable them to dispense with their usual provincial tour. Thus, brain and voice may obtain a little rest, before the new season opens in October, with its novelties of character and song.

A testimonial to R. C. Lucas is announced, and public men are asked for subscriptions towards it. Who is Mr. Lucas? What has he done? Those who care to inquire in the right place, and know how to press their inquiries with due minuteness, may learn that Mr. Lucas is a sculptor, living at Southampton, and that he has made a statue of Dr. Isaac Watts for the town which he distinguishes by his residence. But why a testimonial? Has he not been paid for his work? If the work be honest and able—"appropriate, chaste and beautiful," the circular asking for subscriptions says it is—and the artist has been paid his price, as we presume he has,—why not rest content with the glory and the profit already won?

We place the following hints, from a well-informed resident in Yorkshire, at the service of Messrs. A. & C. Black:—

"Malton, Aug. 13, 1861.

"It is a great pity that Messrs. Black do not aim at greater accuracy in the contents of their handy 'Guide Books for Tourists.' In my copy of the one for Yorkshire many important errors occur; and, for intending purchasers, it may perhaps be as well that I should particularize a few of those that have come under my own notice. St. Leonard's Church, Malton, is said to possess a 'tower and truncated spire.' The truncated spire was taken down before the year in which the 'Guide Book' came out; and its place is now occupied by one of octagonal form, covered with vari-coloured slates, and surmounted with a cross. Three gateways and the lodge of the ancient mansion at Malton remain; not only 'one' and the lodge. The west front, *not* the east front, of the church at Old Malton is 'late Norman.' The town of Filey is not 'divided into two parts by a deep glen—the one part comprising the old town, and the other the church and new town.' Only the old parish church and one or two houses are situated on the north side of the glen. It is not true of the old Priory Church at Bridlington, that 'the interior does not present very much to interest the tourist,' but quite the contrary, as all tourists will acknowledge who put my assertion to the test. The 'Guide Book' omits all notice of the four ancient chained books kept in desks behind the organ; of the unique ornaments on the jambs of two of the windows in the north aisle; of the fine inner doorway of the north porch; of the ancient 'church collar' attached to a pillar in the north wall of the south tower of the west front; and of the ancient stone offertory box, which projects from the north side of a pillar of the south aisle near the east end, and of which I believe there is only another remaining example in the kingdom. The market-place at Helmsley is not 'surrounded by quaint old wooden houses.' Only three or four at the most exist at the present time. The church also is not 'in the Perpendicular style' only, as we are led to infer; but is built in three different styles—the Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular. At Hull the tourist is told there are two colleges, 'Hull College and Kingston College,' and the former is described as being built in the 'Grecian style, &c.' It does not, however, exist, for it was pulled down, and a row of houses, named 'Minerva Terrace,' built upon its site, some time before the publication of the 'Guide Book.' Kingston College has also long since ceased to be used for educational purposes.

"I remain, &c., CANTAR."

The compiler of 'Black's Guides to the South of England' writes in explanation:—

"Gravesend, August 12, 1861.

"I do not think it right for authors to criticize their critics or pester editors with 'Notes of Admiration,' but in reference to a notice in last Saturday's *Athenæum* of 'Black's Guide to Sussex' you will, perhaps, permit me a word of explanation. Your reviewer in that notice quotes a sentence from the

'Guide to Sussex,' with reference to Old and New Shoreham Churches, in such a manner as to lead the reader to believe that nothing else is said respecting them. On the contrary, details are given which occupy (I speak from memory) nearly an octavo page, closely printed. As regards Stone Church (Kent), I may state that when I visited it, in the early part of the present year, it was undergoing an effective restoration under the direction of Mr. G. Street, the eminent architect; and I, therefore, thought it advisable to defer all particulars to a future edition. That restoration has since been completed, and I venture to recommend your antiquarian readers to take an early opportunity of examining this interesting edifice."

In the account given in the *Athenæum* last week of Mr. Street's church in Upper Garden Street, Westminster, we omitted to furnish any of its dimensions. For a solidly and genuinely constructed piece of workmanship to have cost, with the architect's charges and those for all its decorations, a sum less than 9,000*l.*, makes this edifice interesting in an economical point of view. The principal dimensions are as follows:—Nave, 59 feet long, 23 feet 3 inches wide; with the aisles, 51 feet wide; height to the plate from the floor, 31 feet 3 inches; ridge, 52 feet 6 inches; to the side of the clerestory, 24 feet 6 inches; chancel, length, 36 feet 6 inches; width, 20 feet; height, from the floor of the nave to the crown of the vaulting, 30 feet; to the ridge 50 feet. The transepts are 17 feet by 19 feet; height from floor of the nave to ridge, 27 feet 6 inches; to plate, 17 feet 6 inches; towers and spire, 12 feet by 12 feet; inside walls 4 feet thick; height, to underside of battlement, 84 feet; to top of spire, 134 feet. Our account gave no description of the exterior of the building; let it here suffice that this consists of a lofty four-square tower, wrought with narrow bands of stone into four stories, the third occupied with a magnificent louvre window, with very elegantly carved heads; above the fourth rises a spire, slated, with a smaller spire at each angle. These minor spires or pinnacles please us not at all; indeed, their introduction mars the aspect of repose and grave dignity which is characteristic of the work. The tower stands separated from the body of the church, to which access is gained by a portal under the tower, and through a boldly designed retro-porch.

Admirers of the Victoria Regia, or Royal Lily, should make a visit just now to Kew Gardens. The plant in the water garden of the original Tropical Aquarium is now to be seen in great perfection. Some further improvements have been made in these fine gardens. Among curiosities may be mentioned the fact that, in the *parterre* of the Geometrical garden, in front of the old Museum, the outer bed has been planted with variegated and mixed flowers, as a design and pattern for a Coventry Ribbon. The trees, shrubs, and flowers are now in their summer beauty. A Drinking Fountain has been erected near that venerable walnut-tree, which is said to be the oldest in England.

A 'Wykehamist' sends the following information and inquiry:—"The foundation of the beautiful tower of Winchester College Chapel has been for some time exhibiting evidences of insecurity, a crack in the upper part of the structure having, it is said, widened somewhat of late. On investigation, it appears that the piles on which the tower is raised are more or less decayed, and Mr. Butterfield, the architect who has been consulted, advises the *entire rebuilding* of the latter from the ground. I do not pretend to have an opinion on a subject so purely professional, but before such a monument of grace and beauty, which has adorned our land for 430 years, is handed over to the wielders of lever and mallet, it would be well to consider whether, in this age of mechanical appliances, nothing can be done to arrest the further tendency to settlement which affects the building by some plan of underpinning, or the use of concrete, or otherwise. However happily the restoration of a work like this may be effected, there is, if the tower is to be completely rebuilt, (to say nothing of the expense,) a feeling of non-identity established in one's mind, of which it is impossible to divest it."

A preliminary meeting of soldiers and artists has been held at the Victoria Cross, Gallery, Egyptian

Hall, to consider the best means of establishing a national gallery of pictures, commemorative of the achievements of the British Army and Navy. General Windham presided; and in explaining the objects of the meeting, he adverted to the encouragement afforded by France and other Continental nations to that branch of the painter's art which has hitherto been neglected in our country, and which, he said, might be utilized to the mutual advantage of the British soldier and our native artists. Letters were read from persons who were unable to attend the meeting, but who are interested in the proposal. The chairman stated that the lateness of the season would prevent any active steps being taken in the matter at present, but proposed that a memorial should be prepared, to receive the signatures of all who might be inclined to support the plan. Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Arthur, in seconding this proposition, suggested that Mr. Desanges' collection of Victoria Cross pictures would form an appropriate commencement of such a gallery as that in view. Ultimately, the meeting was adjourned until the opening of Parliament next year.

Florence offers to the tourist an autumn's season of unusual gaiety and splendour. The King of Italy will occupy the Pitti. The Prince of Carignano will reside on the Arno. An Exhibition of Italian Art, Industry and Produce will be held in a temporary Crystal Palace, and a great congress of learned men from every part of the Peninsula will crowd the city with distinguished visitors. An Italian Goodwood is to be got up for the occasion, and a national Rifle competition will complete the round of attractions. Goethe has said, "Take care of the Beautiful, for the Useful can take care of itself." Italy has never yet found that the "useful" would take care of itself. She has begun to take care of it,—and she has done very wisely. Of pictures, palaces and basilicas, she has plenty and to spare; but in looms and jennies, in steam-ploughs, in railways, and in electric telegraphs she is still singularly poor. With a finer climate than France, her wines have no market. Her agriculture, except in portions of Lombardy, is four hundred years behind that of Kent and Surrey. Italy needs to be taught how the arts of her neighbours have advanced and the degrees of perfection to which they have attained. She acknowledges this need by inviting the scientific industry of all nations to Florence. In her own genius unapproachable, Italy will place the useful and the beautiful side by side,—and while she will have the profit of learning from her guests she will also enjoy the consciousness of being in her turn able to teach.

The second German meeting of musicians and musical composers has taken place at Weimar, from the 4th to the 8th of this month. The meeting was numerously attended, especially from Leipzig; we should think that not less than 1,000 persons were assembled on the occasion. The parliamentary debates of the meeting related mostly to the foundation of a general German Musikverein, the purpose and aim of which are to be the fostering of the art, and the supporting and promoting of the artists. The next meeting is to take place at Prague. The musical part of the festival, consisted on the first day of the performance of Beethoven's 'Missa solennis' in the town church; of Liszt's composition 'Prometheus and Faust' in the theatre on the second day; of various performances of manuscript works by living composers (Liszt, Damrosch, Billow, Lassen, Dräseke, Cornelius and others), on the third day; and of a great musical *matinée* on the fourth day, where several *virtuosi* performed on different instruments. Herr Richard Wagner was present, and much distinguished by the assembly, who brought him the ovation of a torch-light procession. Perhaps this was meant as balsam on his Paris wounds. A concert-singer, Fräulein Genast, was much admired.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING.—This work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is NOW ON VIEW at Betjemann's, 25, Oxford Street. W.—Admission, 6*d.*; Fridays and Saturdays, 1*s.*

SCIENCE

Elements of Medical Zoology. By A. Moquin-Tandon. Translated and Edited by Robert T. Hulme. (Baillière.)

THE creatures which bite, pinch, sting, and poison man are naturally of very great interest to him. To this family of animals M. Moquin-Tandon gives a large amount of attention, and, perhaps, practically, there is no subject of more importance treated of in his book. We hardly know any book published before this to which we could refer an intelligent general reader for information on the curious phenomena of the development of the creatures belonging to the family Ténia. The animals which live in other animals have very extraordinary habits, as well as habitations. They are travellers by necessity, and parasites by profession. Without change of locality, they cannot even live. Thus the eggs of creatures which inhabit the human body pass into the liver, muscles, brain, or other part, and there develop their larval condition. If they remained in this place they would never attain their mature state. They must move ere they live. But if they are now swallowed by a second animal they develop and become perfect creatures, producing more eggs, which, in order to become developed, must again pass into the first animal. Thus, the animal which matures itself in the human body passes its larval condition in the pig. This animal is constantly reared near the habitations of man, and thus has easy access to the eggs of the worm which pass from the human body. This would probably be prevented were the eggs of these creatures few in number, but their number is perfectly prodigious, and the whole life of the creatures contained in the body seems devoted to the production of these eggs. The common Ténia has been known sometimes to attain a length of eighty feet, and this consists of a chain of separate individuals each of which is not more, on an average, than a quarter of an inch in length. It is computed that each of these bodies contains about 20,000 eggs, so that a single chain of these Ténia may contain upwards of 6,000,000 of eggs. Any one of these falling in the way of a pig, either in his solid or liquid food, is carried into his stomach, and there becomes digested. The digestion in this case, however, does not destroy the vitality of the egg, as it does that of so many living things, but merely removes the shell of the egg, and allows of the development of an embryo Ténia. Not, however, a helpless fledgling, but a young warrior prepared to cut his way through flesh and blood in order to attain the ultimate object of his ambition. His body is furnished with six hooks, hooks backed like fish-hooks, which, having once been stuck into the sides of the stomach, never cease to progress till they have found themselves free to swim in the vital current of the pig's arteries. They are now carried with the blood to the minute capillaries in the muscles, where, by reason of their size, they are arrested. This they take in good part, for they now divest themselves of their six hooks, and begin to distend themselves into the form of a very minute Scotch bagpipe. In this state they form the cystic worm, the hydatids, the acephalocysts of the old doctors, and in the pig the creature got the name of *Cysticercus cellulosus*. Wherever he is present the red muscular tissue of the pork disappears, and when there are many cysts, the flesh appears mottled,—“measled” the butchers call it,—hence the term “measly pork.” Now, as long as the creature remains in this position it grows no further: it is like a young salmon that cannot

get to the sea; it retains its present form, giving forth, however, buds like itself, which flourish in the pork around. If we take one of these little cysts, and turn it inside out, and put it under a microscope, a curious sight presents itself. At the small end there are four bell-shaped suckers and a circlet of sacks, into each of which is inserted a hook of the same nature as those which the creature had just shed from its outside. But these are all of no use, unless this creature is once more swallowed and digested by man, woman or child. Should an unfortunate human being, in the uncooked tip of a sausage made from measled pork, swallow one of these small cysts that has escaped its fiery ordeal, then the gastric juice dissolves the lower portion of the cyst, and gives the fearful circlet of suckers and hooks an opportunity of fixing themselves on the inside of his stomach. The result is the immediate growth of these little, square, egg-bearing individuals of which we spoke at first.

Such is the marvellous history of one of the numerous creatures designed to occupy a position in the bodies of other animals. Each of the higher animals has its own peculiar worm, which in the early stage lives in some animal that it eats. The cat when devouring the rat and the mouse takes in from their livers the *Cysticercus fasciolaris*, which becomes in its stomach the *Ténia crassicolis*. The dog and the wolf obtain their rightful tenants from the sheep and the deer. Man himself is subject to attacks of the cystic forms of worms, which would probably develop into regular Ténia in the stomachs of the lion and the tiger.

A question arises as to whether this occupancy is injurious. It does not appear to be unnatural. Amongst the Abyssinians, where the occurrence is common, it is regarded as a sign of health, whilst the lower animals do not appear to suffer. Man himself does not appear to suffer till he is conscious of not being alone in his body. At any rate, these discoveries point to the means of preventing the development of these strangers within us. There should be a special oversight of pork amongst us, and no morsel that is measled should be allowed to be sold as food. If this were done, the most effectual means would have been taken to prevent the spread of this form of parasitism amongst the human race.

Although Zoology is not recognized as a branch of medical education in this country, the knowledge of the numerous facts connected with the history and uses of animals to medical men are so obvious, that we are at a loss to understand how such an oversight has been permitted to continue. It may perhaps be a question as to whether the present system of requiring a certificate of attendance on lectures on certain branches of science to the exclusion of others in a medical education is not, on the whole, injurious. There can be no doubt that it would be better to encourage the medical student to master the first principles of all those sciences involved in the functions of the human body, and the nature of those substances which are used as food and medicines. Under such a system zoology would necessarily be studied, both as furnishing the means of comprehending the varied forms of animal life in relation to that of man. It is to zoology more particularly from this point of view that Prof. Moquin-Tandon directs attention in the work which Mr. Hulme has translated. We do not know that any similar work exists, and as medical men have found medical botany useful they may also find the present work of advantage. To the general reader this book will not be found uninteresting, as it deals with those

departments of zoology which are more or less familiar to all. M. Moquin-Tandon treats Medical Zoology as a distinct branch of science, and deems that it ought to include the Natural History of Man. He has therefore introduced the subject with a sketch of the various races of men and their distinguishing characteristics, as well as the results of the latest observations on vital statistics. To this part of the subject, Mr. Hulme has added several paragraphs in brackets, containing much information from British sources.

The second part of the work treats of Medical Zoology proper, and commences with an account of animal substances formerly used in medicine. Here we find a surprising account of monstrous remedies that were formerly employed in orthodox medicine. A list of them ought to be hung up in every doctor's consulting-room, to teach him to be charitable to those who differ from his own enlightened self at the present day. Amongst these precious remedies are, toads boiled in milk—worms, cockroaches and scorpions, infused in oil—the blood of the bat, tortoise, frog, snake and lizard—the hairs of the cat, fox, ass, elephant, goat and camel—the liver of the frog—the kidney of the ass—the claws of the crab—the dried tears of the stag—the webs of the spider—and the cocoons of the silkworm. These are only a few of the less disgusting remedies prescribed by the genuine disciple of Æsculapius in times gone by. But the author's account of things occasionally used in medicine at the present day is sufficiently alarming. Amongst these figure the scink, wood-lice, kite, musk, civet, and other unsavoury animal products.

We have only to add, in concluding our notice of this book, that Mr. Hulme has greatly improved the original by his additions, and that it is illustrated with above one hundred wood engravings.

FINE ARTS

ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

IN July, 1856, there arrived a magnificent contingent of sculptures from the Ninevite excavations, exhumed under the direction of Mr. Loftus, since deceased, from the ruins of the Palace of Ashurbanipal the Third, grandson of Sennacherib, who lived in the seventh century before Christ. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who had accompanied Mr. Layard in his earlier labours, and succeeded him as conductor of the excavations in that part of the Assyrian capital called Kouyunjik, had sent a similar collection a few months before. These last were from a palace built by Sennacherib himself, or by the Ashurbanipal in question. Mr. Loftus's discoveries came from another part of the great mound, styled by him “The North-Western Palace.” They are of later date than those previously received, their style being more complete and artistic. They represent hunting-scenes, battles, sieges, processions of captives, &c., and are executed with astonishing spirit of design and fineness of execution,—so much so, indeed, that we have no hesitation in asserting that in many qualities of really fine Art, they are little inferior to the Panathenaic frieze itself, made under the eyes of Phidias.

On the arrival of these marbles they were deposited in a crypt at the British Museum, almost as much buried as they had been for two thousand four hundred years. Consequently they received little notice. The recent erection of the Assyrian Basement-Room affords ample space, and enables us to describe them. The most interesting portion of Mr. Loftus's importations is the Inscription of Sennacherib relating to his conquest of Palestine, and the submission of Hezekiah. This is already well known to the public. The sculptures themselves are not so; even now, few visitors descend the obscure staircase leading to the room which contains them. They are in flatter relief than the earlier received marbles, far more finished, and have been damaged

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by fire in many places. Where this has been the case, the application of a silicious solution has been tried, apparently with little success, to reconvert the scorched gypsum into marble again. We shall take them in the order of their numbers. No official catalogue or account has been published, although these works have been in the hands of the Trustees nearly five years. By erecting a parallelogram of wall within the room double space is gained, and six wall-surfaces are available for the bas-reliefs, which arrangement affords some idea of their original position.

Slabs Nos. 1 to 14 came from Chamber 38, as described in the plan suspended in the room. These display "the collecting of prisoners, trophies and spoil, with scribes making notes." With characteristic disregard of perspective, we have three planes of action, one above another. There is a running background of date-palms through the whole; they feather at the root, have scaly bark and tall plummy heads and pendent clusters of fruit (the last indicates the time of year in which the events thus recorded took place); behind each man is a palm-tree. In slab 1, are sheep, horned goats, short-horned cattle, humped like the small Hindoo bull; a mule, with two children on its back, driven by a warrior; armed soldiers are driving captives, laden with spoil; one of the last has cast his burden down in desperation, and is urged forward by the conqueror. In this part of the bas-relief the respective parties are distinguished by their head-dresses; the conquered wear a sort of turban bound round the head, leaving the hair uncovered; the victors have almost invariably helmets, crested with feathers. Some of the former are bound in couples by the hands; the latter carry the arms, quivers, &c. of the captives; two stalk along holding the heads of the slain. All proceed towards a heap of spoil, on which the last warrior stoops to deposit a quiver and a vessel, apparently metallic. The plunder consists of bows, chairs, couches, tripods, vessels, &c. The legs of the victors are covered with greaves, seemingly of embossed leather; and something beneath these suggests a kind of tegulated mail. In another place, several men wear something like banded mail, also a kind of mail with small plates intermixed, as still worn by the Sikh and Persian horsemen. The captives are bare-legged.

Behind the heap of spoil stands a man and a eunuch making notes, much the same as Bottia found at Khorsabad, figured by him (pl. 146), and by Layard in the south-west palace, Nimrud,—a satisfied smile on the face of the last is admirably given; the first holds a scroll, the latter a tablet (diptych) and two styles; near these stand warriors fully armed, with lances about eight feet long, and great round shields covered with what we surmise to be hide; then others, with differently formed shields; next, the archers, each bearing his bow before him, and his right hand prone upon his left wrist,—an action highly suggestive of the attitude, "Attention!" of modern drill; from this, they are evidently standing still, guarding the spoil-heap. The bow-arms of the archers are bare to the elbow and extremely muscular. The quivers are richly ornamented. Approaching these come men holding entire horses. They are elaborately caparisoned, with headstalls tufted (or it may be with bells upon them), the collars carved with beautiful ornaments in the style ordinary on these sculptures, the reins tasselled; over the loins an embroidered saddle-cloth. Slung to the backs of the grooms are tall objects, which are doubtless bow-cases; on the apex of one is the head of a crowing cock; the ends of the bows in other slabs are carved in forms of this nature. In the row above this are people, bearing water-skins, going through a wood; one gives drink to a child, some are bound. Further on is a warrior, wearing the helmet of the defeated, upraising both hands for mercy to his captor—not without need, for just behind lies a heap of human heads. By this, stand another pair of scribes, man and eunuch. Next, is a group of men cooking or tending a fire, roasting various animals by it; then a regiment of spearmen, archers and mace-bearers, led by an armed eunuch, whose small, unmuscular frame is well marked; he bears a light bow. So much of the uppermost row is destroyed that the remains suffice

only to indicate herds of goats, oxen, sheep and rams. Thus far we have a sculptured record of one series of events. It must be borne in mind that there is no sequence in the groups of subjects. For some reason, probably religious, or, at least, connected with worship or glorification of the royal power, the themes were chosen.

The scale is broken for a larger in the next,—fragment of a slab (9),—showing an archer of the Assyrian guard. Nos. 10 and 11 are similar to this; the men bear quivers of feathered arrows and bows. All these bows—in the fashion still prevalent in the East—are short, the ends curved over to receive the string in a deep nook. The soldiers have ornamented cheek-pieces to their head-dresses, and boldly embossed baldrics slung across the chest. On No. 12, are four musicians, probably priests; one has a monstrously elevated head-dress, not unlike that remarked by Egyptian antiquaries as characteristic of the people of Upper Egypt, which, when combined with the mitre usual in Lower Egypt, constituted the peculiar crown seen in so many of the Egyptian portraits of monarchs after the union of the kingdoms. One of these men bears a sort of dulcimer, with eight or nine strings, suspended and projecting far in front; each of his hands holds a plectrum; at the foremost end of the horizontal bar, the strings, the tasselled ends of which hang down, are fastened to an upright piece terminating in an open human hand, not unlike the ancient sceptres of the Frankish kings—could it be to hold the written music?

With slab 14, the smaller scale is resumed. Some bearded men are traversing a mountainous country; there are fir-trees on the hill-tops and sides. On slab 15 are Assyrian warriors, an archer, and a javelin-bearer. No. 16,—a hilly forest country,—mounted warriors following men armed with bows, some of whom turn upon and discharge arrows at the pursuers, others are driven over a precipice; above, a train of laden people pass along. 17 and 18 contain each a "gigantic, mythological or sacerdotal figure engaged in religious rites;" one is lion-headed and vulture-footed, bearing a mace and a dagger. In 19 and 20, the scenes are in three rows, as before. The lowest represents dismounted horsemen leading their horses through a thicket. After this slab, the distinction can be no longer made between the victors and the vanquished, as before, by their helmets, the crested and the simply pointed being worn by two bodies engaged in a single service. The men in ambush, as presumably they are, wear the peaked helmets of the vanquished, and their horses are caparisoned as before. It is worth while to notice the indications of distinct climates in the arboreal forms as we proceed. On slab 14, are pine-trees, showing a hilly country,—the forms of the foliage and curvature of the boughs clearly marking this. Next, the trees have heavy boughs, as of a more temperate climate,—these suggest the character of oaks; in the last slabs, the foliage resembles that of willows. In the second row are a string of suppliants, a child amongst them, some bound, others burdened with spoil. The third row is similar, except that some cast human heads at the feet of scribes, backed by soldiery again.

Nos. 21, 22 show the Assyrians assaulting the walls of Lachish. In a thicket before the town archers are shooting from amongst the trees, and slingers slinging; the action of these last is given with extraordinary spirit, the jerk of the arm and out-flying of the thong itself could not be better shown, nor the way in which the motion comes from the shoulder. This is a vineyard, for grape-laden vines are trained upon the trees. The slingers cast over the heads of the archers, who draw the bow to the shoulder. Nearer still to the town, and more in the open, are soldiers with shields, apparently wicker, and lances; more archers shoot from under these shields; nearer still are men holding mantlets. In slab 23, which shows the taking of Lachish by assault, and torturing of the prisoners, the ladders are reared in numbers against the walls, which are higher; the country is evidently smoother; here the tortoise is at work against the top of a shield-hung tower; beneath the line of the rampart are three little barred windows; great stones and torches in scores are being tossed against the defenders, who reply

in kind by throwing over the broken ladders (even shields go down), shooting arrows and slinging stones. It is evident defence is hopeless, for below are people escaping with valuables by a little postern. In 24, are camels, chariots, men and oxen burdened with spoil.

On slabs 27, 28, 29, the vanquished are brought before Sennacherib, who is seated on his throne. It is noticeable that the king is (contrary to Egyptian usage) but little larger than the people; behind him stand two eunuchs holding feather fans and embroidered scarves. The king's dress is richly decorated and deeply fringed; his left hand holds a string bow, the right a brace of arrows. The throne is splendidly carved all over; three rows of little figures of bearded men support the side rails. Guards approach with the captives, some of whom prostrate themselves; near this is an inscription in cuneiform characters. The countenance of the monarch has been defaced, evidently on purpose and of old. Behind is the great imperial pavilion, with its hooded top and ropes by which it is stayed, and square-headed door at one end. Next, a war-chariot, the felices very broad, and carved naves; a bow-case is slung beside. A charioteer stands within—this looks like a portrait of a veteran, one to be trusted in battle; he holds back the strong horses; at the head of each is a groom; the horses' tails are clubbed and bound; by the side an attendant holds an umbrella with its pendent screen or scarf behind; the carving of embossed work upon this umbrella is as clear and sharp as when it left the sculptor's hand so long ago. Next comes a warrior, with a bow-case slung over his back, holding a horse, and an archer bearing also a bow, besides a sling, mace and crooked sword by his side. In 31, are more dismounted horsemen, and a chariot (*biga*, as all the before-mentioned are). The upright yoke extends from the end of the pole, spreads itself out above the horses' heads in the form of a coxcomb-plant bloom, or fan,—that is, somewhat in the fashion of the *jugum* in use amongst the Persians (see the Persepolitan carving in bas-relief up stairs here); it is tufted with short plumes or little bells,—it is difficult to say which. Nos. 31, 32, show a fortified camp with bastions at regular intervals, a road straight through it; two pavilions with hooded tops as before, and several tents are within. The last evidently consist of nothing better than canvas or skins cast over the trunks of small trees which have been denuded of their minor branches. In one, a man is cooking, with a pot placed over a fire between two large stones; behind him a table with something on it. In another, two men seem to be holding counsel. A third contains a couch, upon which, as we understand it, lies a man; another, tending him, at the head of the couch. Besides these, are priests offering sacrifice, several war-engines, a horse and an ox. This concludes an examination of one chamber, as here disposed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PART-MUSIC.

Three Part-Songs, composed, &c. by H. H. Pier-son, (Ewer & Co.), give us reason for continuing to hope that their writer's style is in progress of simplification. In the first, however, which is a setting of the beautiful ballad from Scott's 'Antiquary,' there is still more crudity than is acceptable; nor is the accentuation of the words altogether satisfactory. The second and third are better, because less ambitious.—Book 37 of 'Orpheus' (same publishers) contains five vocal quartets for volunteers, derived from German sources. The first is merely a transcript of the theatrical chorus 'Bella Vita,' from Mozart's 'Così.' It would seem more natural that an English offering to volunteers should consist of English music.—*Three Choral Songs*, by C. A. Macirone, (Novello & Co.), we fancy to be a reprint. Whether or not, they can be recommended as simple and spirited, without meagreness, and as nicely written for the voices;—the same may be said of Miss Macirone's *Good-morrow to my Lady bright* (same publishers).—*When Evening's Twilight falls*, by Francesco

Berger, Op. 22, (Addison & Co.), is a very elegant 'Ave Maria,' which depends for its effect, in part, on the pianoforte accompaniment; in this differing from the above.—The same may be said of the trio for soprani, 'Good-bye to Winter,' by Mrs. H. Ames. (Ashdown & Parry).—Four separate glees: 'Highland War Song,' by Walter Macfarlane,—'Around the May-pole tripping,' by Mr. J. L. Hutton, the successful part-writer,—'Night, lovely Night,' by Francesco Berger, (same publishers),—and 'Far from the Din of Cities,' a six-part song, by G. B. Allen, (Leader & Cook), may be classed together as all above the average, though none rising to the highest merit.—Of Mr. Hullak's *Singing Library, Sacred and Secular* (Addison & Co.), Nos. 4 to 10 are before us, and both as regards research into music by composers too much forgotten (let us name Attwood and Storace), and the selection of new compositions, sustain the high character of the work.

A group of small books shows how universally the taste for part-singing is diffusing itself in this country. Here are *New Tunes to Choice Words, in Four Parts*, by T. Murby. (Groombridge & Sons.) The music is harmless, if not very good; the directions for declamation are commendable, as showing a disposition to consider a branch of musical education too universally neglected in this country.—*The Coaly Songster, and Brew a Storm for Reform, and Come Girls! Come Boys!* are by J. H. H., who has printed them in a character of his own, which we hand over gladly to the Tonic Sol-Fa Association for review.—*School Songs for Junior Classes*, by T. M. Hunter (Edinburgh, Gordon), is, of its kind, an excellent collection, and most cheap—sixty-one neatly printed songs for fourpence!—*A Garland of Songs*, edited by the Rev. C. S. Bere (Aylott & Son), is another collection, also not dear, for a shilling. It is called an English 'Liederkrantz'; we presume because largely fitted out from German part-books. Some of the tunes are pretty, few are worth naturalizing. The pages are encumbered with two notations. The words are nicely selected.

FOREIGN SONGS.

Three Songs, with German and English Words. "Ich denke dein," with Violoncello Accompaniment. By Charles Maclean. (Davison & Co.)—We need not name certain English writers whose delight in German literature has destroyed their style and led to the creation of a jargon, which is as superfluously foolish as it professes to be grand and choice. Mr. Maclean is in an analogous plight. His compositions combine all the defects of the style which he has adopted. The disdain of melody is as great with him as with the most complacent among the coxcombs who speak of Weber and Mendelssohn as trivial. His pianoforte accompaniments are superfluously difficult, with no compensation in the way of effect. In the song with violoncello (which, by the way, a person called Beethoven set "trivially," as the new Germans would phrase it), the accessory instrument is of no use.—*The Poet's Bridal Gift, (Dichter's Ausgab), Eileen a roon*, by Bernhard Althaus (Ewer & Co.), are less repulsive than the above, though wanting in freshness.—*The Roaming Minstrel, Der wandernde Sänger*, by F. Weber (Ashdown & Parry), is a slight composition in the waltz style.—*Gute Nacht*, by Hermann Berens (same publishers), might have been signed Proch or Kucken: like the music of these writers, it has some elegance. The same may be said of "It is not always May," by Leo Kerbusch (D'Almaine & Co.),—*Love-breathing Music, Liebliche Töne*, by C. Keller, Op. 38, No. 1. (Lonsdale & Co.), is a tuneable and easy duett for female voices.

It is a relief to turn from this heap of songs, which are poor when not pretending, to some extracted pieces from *La Circassienne* (Addison & Co.). Though the work cannot live among its writer's best operas, the Auber-touch is not altogether absent. No. 6. is a sprightly duett,—No. 9. a, is the simplest of melodies rescued from commonplace by a coquettish accidental note or two, with true French subtlety. The show-pieces for the *prima donna*, Nos. 14. and 16. are less acceptable to us; the phrases want novelty,—No. 18, a *rondo*, for the *lovers*, is sprightly, if, like them, not new.

Che chiedi, &c., Duettino, by S. Perugini (Lonsdale), is a pleasing duettino in the Blangini pattern, but the first four bars are repeated too frequently.—*Desire, Arietta* (same author and publisher), is more ambitious, the accompaniment having been more carefully studied than was the rule with Italian composers of chamber-music. It is a song worthy of being taken up by a *mezzo-soprano* with a limited voice, the melody being within the compass of an octave.—*Son bella e giovane, Ballata*, a gay trifle, and *Le Pastorelle amoroze, a Duettino*, with a piquant burthen, by L. Badia, complete the list of Italian music which is to be here noticed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Owing to the great size of the stage, Covent Garden Theatre makes a more splendid Promenade Concert Room than any we have hitherto had in London. In spite of the fervent heat of Monday evening, the promenade was well filled at the first of Mr. A. Mellon's *Concerts*. The public has confidence in this gentleman, and with ample reason. He is our best English conductor;—and has assembled an excellent orchestra. Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, as it is called, could hardly have gone better. The more slight and showy music, of course, left nothing to desire in the way of execution. Mr. Mellon's singers were Mdle. Parepa and Miss Laura Baxter—also a robust and fresh-voiced chorus, some two hundred or more in number, conducted by Mr. Martin. How are times changed—we cannot but once again admire—since "the Lancashire Singers" were indispensable to a "full performance" in London! The very quality of our Southern voices seems improved;—and English, not Cockney language, is sung in the metropolis. Yet some of our near neighbours across the Channel cannot rid themselves of the charming idea that it was the *Orphéonistes* who showed us mute English the way to sing!—A "Mendelssohn Night" will be given next Monday.

A loss of an honourable and honoured musician is announced in the obituary of the week—the departure of the patriarch, Vincent Novello, which took place at Nice a few days since. He was aged eighty.—By descent an Italian, the larger part of his life and his professional career were passed in London; where his sound musical knowledge and his command over the organ (then not common in England) enabled him to do valuable service to his art. Especially was this rendered in the naturalization of sacred music of the great Italian and German writers belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The Masses of Mozart, Haydn, Hummel, and many writers less known,—still meriting to be known,—owe the largest share of their introduction in a complete form to Mr. Novello's editorship, and to their performance in the Spanish chapel to which he was during many years attached. He was also an influential member of the Council of the Philharmonic Society, in the days when to belong to the same was a European distinction. He composed much; but what he produced was rather the work of an honest and temperate musician, perfectly trained, than the product of genius. That he was esteemed as a man,—that his society was cultivated beyond the verge of his own profession,—will be seen (to name but one instance) in the Letters of Elia. He had a numerous family; and to their distinction in his own art, and in the world of letters, it would be superfluous to advert. No common respect is implied in our farewell to one of the most sterling musicians of the old school whom this country has possessed as a resident.

Among the events of the past seven days has been the *Eisteddod* meeting, this year held at Conway.—Next week will be held in South Wales a similar musical meeting, at Aberdare, in the *programme* of which, besides the usual Bardic festivities, competitions, &c., figure selections from the music of Mendelssohn, &c., to be executed by a chorus of one hundred and fifty voices. Among the *solo* artists figure W. Lewis Thomas, W. John Thomas (harp), W. Brinley Richards (pianoforte).

M. Dulaurens, a new tenor, has been tried at the Grand Opéra of Paris, in 'Robert,' with doubtful

success. As matters stand—betwixt old traditions broken down, recent exactions of composers hard to satisfy, and newest fancies maintaining that persons are fit to sing who have never learnt to sing,—there is a chance of a "dead lock" in the matter of tenor singers, happening at the Grand Opéra.—It is now rumoured that M. Roger may appear (for three years to come), not at St. Petersburg, but at the Opéra Comique. This does not tell a tale of wealth or promise. A new tenor from the Conservatoire, M. Capoul, is to be tried there.

There is to be yet another new opera at Baden-Baden this year, with music by Herr Schwab. This is showy by way of prospect,—but the operas produced at Baden-Baden (no matter how liberally recompensed) have been, till now, valueless.—'Le Mari Sylphe,' 'Le Faucon' by M. Gounod—and M. Vivier's Opera being three notorious examples.—What if there be poison in the patronage of such a place? What if those who consent to deck and dress out a haunt of gamblers, find the gold pieces paid to them for their compliance transformed to clipped palm-leaves when the question is one of fame in healthier quarters?

Italy is in a bad plight. The autumn *prima donna* at La Scala (Milan) is to be Madame Colson (!)—'Il Menestrello,' a new opera by M. de Ferrari, given at the Paganini Theatre, Genoa, has been accepted by the public.—The new opera by Signor Petrella, 'Virginia,' given at the Theatre San Carlo (Naples), has been received, apparently under protest.

Signor Verdi's new opera for St. Petersburg, 'La Forza del Destino,' is said to be founded on a subject by Senhor Martinez de la Rosa.

Our neighbours in Paris have wonderful devices for keeping their theatres empty in that hot weather which, as Mr. Buckstone told us not long ago, is the manager's worst foe. The Théâtre Français, by way of a temptation, has held out the 'Edipus' of Sophocles, in the translation of M. Lacroix. The old Cirque is wiser, we think, in tempting Circus-goers by a "roaring" Chinese spectacle, 'The Taking of Pekin.'

Herr Eckert has accepted the direction of music in Stuttgart.—Herr Ignaz Lachner has been invited to direct the theatrical orchestra at Frankfurt. The appointment is one of importance to German music.

M. Auber has just been named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour by Imperial command: the decoration being one rarely bestowed on a musical artist.

MISCELLANEA

Cuneiform Flints.—Allow me to inquire if any of your numerous readers have ever known any considerable deposit of (so-called) Flint Implements which were not in contact with oxide of iron when found?

HENRY OGDEN, M.D.

Sunderland, 13th August, 1861.

Caxton's House in Westminster.—In your critique on the 'Life of William Caxton' you say he spent fifteen years of his life within the precincts of the Abbey, "perhaps in a house known as 'The Red-pale' in the Almonry, the precise locality it is almost impossible to ascertain." I do not know whether it would be interesting to your readers to know that a house used to be pointed out by tradition as "Caxton's House" in the Almonry, until it fell down, about fifteen or sixteen years ago. It was a curious old-gabled and recessed house, with a gallery running along the upper story. Great part of it fell down some years ago, and the remainder was pulled down by some of Messrs. Grissell & Peto's bricklayers, and I have heard it several times stated that wooden types were found. In fact, I have heard a person say that he has possessed some. Be that as it may, I have often had the house pointed out to me when a boy.

WESTMINSTER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. G.—J. N. R.—A. J. D. O.—J. H. H.—W. R.—C. P. J.—J. J.—R. G. H.—Verax.—received.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company was held at Radley's Hotel, on Friday, August 9, 1861,

THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq., in the Chair,

And the following Report for the Year ending 30th June, 1861, was read and unanimously adopted:—

The Directors have again to submit their Annual Report to the Proprietors, and they commence it with the following abstract from the Company's books of the Surplus Fund Account:—

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

Income of the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

Balance of Account, June 30, 1860	£744,118 19 8
Premiums on New Assurances	£19,799 5 7
Disc on Renewed ditto	280,374 12 1
Interest from Investments	300,173 17 8
	80,113 1 6
	380,286 19 2
	£1,124,405 18 10

Charge of the Year.

Dividend to Proprietors	£10,343 11 6
Claims on decease of Lives Assured	£232,781 10 3
Additions to those under Participating Policies	22,654 13 6
Policies surrendered	13,100 5 10
Re-assurances, new	3,763 1 9
Ditto, old	29,244 6 4
	301,543 17 8
Commission	10,674 10 11
Medical Fees	920 7 4
Income-Tax	3,116 3 2
Expenses of Management	11,261 2 0
	327,516 1 1
Balance of account, June 30, 1861	786,546 6 3
	£1,124,405 18 10

Examined and Approved, THOMAS ALLEN,
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

The total income is here shown to be 380,286*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and the total outgoing to be 327,859*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The difference—viz., 42*l.* 427*s.* 6*d.*—goes in augmentation of the Surplus Fund, which now amounts to 786,546*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The Premiums on New Assurances are 19,799*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*—about 200*l.* in excess of those of the previous year; but the renewals are somewhat less than it was to be expected they would be, a greater number of assurances having run off during the year than usual. The payments on account of re-assurances newly effected amount to 3,763*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

The realized assets in June, 1860, productive and unproductive, were 1,816,900*l.*, after providing for all immediate demands; and this sum has produced in the year 80,113*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, the rate of interest thus realized being rather more than 4*l.* 8*s.* per cent. annum.

The amount claimed on decease of lives assured is less than that last reported, by about 4,300*l.*

The Assets and Liabilities on the 30th of June stood as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Interest due to Proprietors	£6,621 15 9	Amount invested in Fixed Mortgages	£1,138,772 17 6
Claims on decease of Lives Assured and additions thereto unpaid	66,608 4 9	Ditto Decreasing Mortgages	154,620 10 3
Cash Bonus due to Policy-holders	12,446 5 6	Ditto Reversions	77,577 15 3
Sundry Accounts	5,609 19 8	Ditto Funded Securities	329,443 5 10
Value (1857) of Sums Assured, &c.	4,377,392 16 10	Ditto Temporary Securities	35,435 7 7
Proprietors' Fund	£201,246 0 3	Current Interest on the above Investments	29,164 16 10
Surplus Fund, as above	786,546 6 3	Cash and Bills	31,111 17 0
	987,792 6 6	Advanced on Security of the Company's Policies, &c.	99,555 16 9
	£5,456,471 9 0	Agent's Balances	27,878 19 2
		Sundry Accounts	14,536 8 7
		Value (1857) of Assurance Premiums	3,518,373 15 1
			£5,456,471 9 0

Examined and Approved, THOMAS ALLEN,
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

This account differs but little from that presented last year. The net assets are, of course, upwards of 42,000*l.* more than they were; and it will be observed that further investments have been made during the year in Government Funds.

As a very full Report, both financial and statistical, will have to be made at the next Annual Meeting, the Directors abstain from further observations now. Meanwhile, they are glad to be able to say, there is every indication that the laborious investigation about to be entered upon, will lead to results of a very satisfactory character.

Explanations were given, and complimentary Addresses made, by Mr. Boddington, Dr. Guy, Mr. Seymour Teulon, Mr. Nathaniel Gould, Mr. Cuthbert, Sir James B. East, Bart. M.P., Mr. Joshua Lockwood, and others, and the proceedings terminated.

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which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly
by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the
Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old
Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;

AND
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE

ASSOCIATION,
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with
or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half- Prem. 7 Years.	Whole Prem. re- minder of Life.	Age	Annual Pre- mium.	Half- Yearly Pre- mium.	Quarterly Pre- mium.	Age	Annual Pre- mium.	Half- Yearly Pre- mium.
30	£ 4 s. d.	£ 4 s. d.	30	£ 4 s. d.	£ 4 s. d.	£ 4 s. d.	30	£ 4 s. d.	£ 4 s. d.
40	1 10 9	2 18 4	40	3 7 6	1 4 4	0 13 3	40	3 7 6	1 4 4
50	3 8 6	4 5 0	50	6 3 2	1 4 8	0 13 3	50	6 3 2	1 4 8
60	3 8 6	6 13 4	60	9 3 2	1 4 8	0 13 3	60	9 3 2	1 4 8

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Instituted 1806.

President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.

Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.

Trustees—

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq. | Robert Hanbury, Esq.
Alfred Head, Esq. | Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty
years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the
benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is
ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of
the premiums after seven years' payments have been made.

If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now
effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a
reduction of 75 per cent., whereby each list of annual premium
will be reduced to 32.13s.

This Society has paid in claims more than..... £4,150,000
And has policies now in force amounting to..... 6,400,000

For the payment of which it possesses a capital..... 2,750,000
And a gross income from premiums and interest..... 340,000

more than Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000l.
on the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, and never-
theless the new assurances effected in the last financial year
amounted to 287,346l., and the new annual premiums to 10,567l.

EDWARD DOCKEE, Secretary.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

69, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000l.

Directors.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq. Ald., Chairman.

THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Jacob George Cope, Esq.

William Delf, Esq.

John Dixon, Esq.

Benjamin Edgington, Esq.

John T. Fletcher, Esq.

George S. Freeman, Esq.

Charles James Heath, Esq.

James Pilkington, Esq. M.P.

Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advan-
tageous terms. Apply to THOMAS FRICK, L.L.D., Secretary,
or to the Local Agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more
than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 15 per cent. less.

The New Life Business has more than tripled within the last
four years.

The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life
Income.

The Assets are upwards of 250,000l.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

19, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.

C. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.

George Denny, Esq.

J. C. Dimsdale, Esq.

William Elliott, M.D.

Robert Ellis, Esq.

J. P. Gassiot, Esq. F.R.S.

John Gladstone, Esq.

Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.

Sidney Gurney, Esq.

W. K. Jameson, Esq.

John Jones, Esq.

John Nolloth, Esq.

Robert Staniland, Esq., M.P.

Daniel Sutton, Esq.

Walter Charles Vennings, Esq.

William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted.

Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and
Reversionary Interests, &c. and also to Assurers on Personal
Security. The Assets are 340,000l., and the Income is over 5,000l.
per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to
the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already
taken place.

WILLIAM BATHAY, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the
Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since
it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and
increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual
Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices
in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Mem-
bers and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable char-
acter; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is
believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution.

The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS
AND REVENUE,

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED.....£14,301,721

2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED.....3,033,400

3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING.....10,986,001

4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED.....3,600,000

5. INVESTED FUNDS.....3,601,704

6. ANNUAL REVENUE.....435,736

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and
every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the
Society's Agents.

SAUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of
the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One
Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.

Charles Edward Pock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.

David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.

John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.

Samuel Leasing, Esq., Indian Finance.

Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.

Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.

James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Control Agent.

High McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.

Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.

ROBERTSON & WHITE, Accountants.

4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.

W. Ladder Leaf, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq.

Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.

Robert Hall, M.A.

Jeremiah Filcher, Esq.

Rupert Ingley, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 3, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 9, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—
an assurance fund of 500,000l., invested on mortgage, and in the
Government Stocks—and an income of 54,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.

Whole Term.

Age. One Year. Seven Years. With Profits. Without Profits.

30 £20 17 8 £20 19 9 £1 15 10 £1 11 10

35 1 13 8 2 7 3 5 5 3 7

40 1 5 0 1 6 9 3 8 7 2 14 10

50 1 14 1 1 19 10 4 6 8 4 11

60 3 2 4 3 17 0 6 12 9 6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to
participate in nine-eighths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits.
The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum
assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be
received in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the pre-
miums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase,
varying, according to age, from 66 to 85 per cent. on the premiums,
or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the cash assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit
for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life
as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any
time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
Loans upon approved security.
No charge for Policy Stamps.
Medical Attendants paid for their reports.
Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part
of Europe or British America without extra charge.
No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery
Corps on Home Service.
The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two
o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 420, STRAND, LONDON.

Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time,
about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Unparalleled Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest.
The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several
hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1803.

Secretary—SIR SAMUEL BIGNOLD.
The whole of the profits divided with the assured.
Ample security offered by an accumulated capital of 2,000,000.
One-half of the first five annual premiums may remain as a
permanent charge upon policies granted for the whole duration of life.
The income of the Society is upwards of 327,000.
The amount insured is upwards of 5,078,000.
Since its commencement 32,700 Policies have been issued, and
paid, and to the representatives of 6,854 deceased members.
The Bonuses may be applied at the option of the Assured as follows:—
As a Bonus added to the Policy, or the amount may be received
in cash, that is, its cash value, or it may be applied in reduction of
the future annual premium.
The rates of premium are lower than those of some Offices by
nearly 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual
bonus.
For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Offices, Surrey-street,
Newrich; and 6, Cannon-street, London.

**FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch
and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and
Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 41,
Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.**

**DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES,
and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing
Cross, Watch, Clock and Chronometer Maker, by special appoint-
ment, to Her Majesty the Queen.**
33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS,
Corner of Spring Gardens.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—NOTICE.
—Messrs. W. & J. BURROW, of Great Malvern, beg to
call attention to their highly-prized MALVERN LANSBURY PE
GLASSES, 3s and 6 Guineas. Sent on receipt of Post-office order.

**MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250,
OXFORD-STREET.—Selling OFF.** In consequence
of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the lease of the
above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK
laments to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make
great allowances for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 35,
PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

**ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to
call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring
JEWELLERY, to their highly-manufactured articles, which may be obtained in great
variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either
of their Establishments:—
LONDON.—29, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-
gate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN.—College Green.
LIVERPOOL.—Church-street.
MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street,
Birmingham.
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.
Replating and Gilding as usual.**

**THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS
IN THE KINGDOM IS WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has
PURE LARGE IRON BEDSTEADS, covered with the best of Iron
and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bed-
ding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s;
Patent Bedsteads, with dovetail joints and patent
mattress, from 14s 6d; and Cots, from 15s 6d, each; handsome
Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from
3 11s 6d to 50s.**

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.
—The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in
the Kingdom (including all the celebrated London-made TEA URNS
registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s.
to 60s.

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.
—An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly
unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.
New Oval Papier-Maché Trays,
per set of three, from 20s. to 10 guineas.
Ditto, Iron ditto, from 13s. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic Waiters, Cake and Bread Baskets, equally
low.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may
be had gratis, and it contains a complete Show of Illustra-
tions of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-
Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers,
Bread Plates, Dish-covers, Forks, Marble Chimney-pieces,
Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles,
Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and
Steel Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c.,
with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms
at 30, Oxford-street; W., 1, 1a, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street;
4 and 6, Perry's Place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CAUTION.—SMEES'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMER TUCKER.
Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers
are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in
which some have taken advantage of the general appearance of the SMEE'S
SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential
advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the
Patent Right, beg to announce the following considerably
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 32s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 27s. 6d.
Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respect-
able Upholsters and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring
Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

**TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic
Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and
Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T.
TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.**

**ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recom-
mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be
had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER
& CO. 34, Pall Mall, S.W.**

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations
of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

*Sole Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-
cester; Messrs. CRIBBS & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN
MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Chaff Cutters
at 50s. each, Churns, 50s. Price Lists post free.—BURGES &
S.E.V. Manufacturers, 38, Newgate-street, London, E.C.**

**LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT
SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING
MOWING-MACHINES.**

cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping, and roll
the plot at one and the same time, and may be used at any con-
venient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of
various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to
those for horse labour.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great
saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance
of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free,
with Price-List on receipt of application.

**L. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, RANBURY,
LONDON WAREHOUSE: 70, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.**

**CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most
secure against Fire and Thieves.**

**CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR and STREET-DOOR
LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.**

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
**CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 38, Lord-
street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolver-
hampton.**

**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS;
Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;
Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other
articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Cata-
logue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 39
& 41, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bed
steads, Washstand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.**

**FISHER'S DRESSING CASES
and TRAVELLING BAGS.**

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.
First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

**AIR CIRCULATING and ANTI-GREASE
HATS.—Patented and Manufactured by MAYHEW
& CO., 29, New Bond-street. These Hats are waterproof, grease-
proof and ventilating; they are peculiarly soft and easy in wear,
insure a comfortable and complete fit to any formation of head,
being light, yet durable. First quality, 21s; second ditto, 17s.
Cash. To be had wholesale at the Manufactory, Union-street,
Southwark, S.E.**

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.**
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR will be
found a perfect Luxury in this Weather, either used for the
Toilet or Bath, or as a Reviving Scent for the Handkerchief. A
special, unflammable sort is prepared to be used in Rimmel's
Patent Vaporizer for purifying the air and fumigating sick rooms.
—RIMMEL, Perfumer, 36, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.**

**THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated
(by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is
made from Wild Flowers, culled by Fairy hands from "the bank
where the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is
vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence
of Titania herself. In bottles, 3s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.**

**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S NEW PATENT TOOTH
BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Sympa Sponges,
and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's
celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—100s and
141, Oxford-street.**

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is
allowed by upwards of Medical Gentlemen to be the most
effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The
use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided:
a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite
supporting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT
LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be
detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular
may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by
post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips,
being sent to the Manufacturer.**

MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
light, in texture, and inexpensive, and are worn on like an ordi-
nary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**

**OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7s. 15s.
Glass Desert.**

All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS,
Broad-street. Established 1807.

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and
COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS &
CO., Tea-Merchants, 3, King William-street, City. Good strong
useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Boucheong, 3s. 6d.,
3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffee, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d.,
1s. 12d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free
to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Cur-
rent free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within
eight miles of the City.**

**TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst
of the Sanitary Commission of the Landed on Food") Report
on the Teas and Coffee sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 29,
Cornhill, London, E.C.—"Having purchased through my own
agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples
of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs.
Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopic
Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the exami-
nations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory."
A full report of the above Analysis, also list of Prices, can be had
on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 29, Cornhill, E.C. London.
Certs to all parts of London daily.**

**MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52,
FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW
DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without
springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natu-
ral teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the
closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will
be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does
not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and
will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed
to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered
sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.**

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—
Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet
there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep
it from turning grey and falling off, but are unequalled by the
means to do so. OLDREDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA to
them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Estab-
lished upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and
imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value.
In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to be-
come strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., and 11s. only.—Sole
Wholesale and Retail by C. OLDREDGE, 25, Wellington-
street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

**KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DE-
STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless
to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs,
Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and
every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.
An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs.
It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without
apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELTERIOUS TO ANIMAL
LIFE.
Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14s.
or treble size for 30 postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING,
Chemist, 72, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.**

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned
by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public,
as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, head-
ache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate
constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined
with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms a pleasant and agree-
able Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much
increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the
use of this simple and elegant remedy is highly beneficial. Manu-
factured (with the utmost attention to
strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO. 172, New Bond-
street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout
the Empire.

IN HOT WEATHER.—
Dr. HUGH'S MEDICAL ATOMS, taken at night, produce
refreshing sleep, cool the whole system, and give lightness and
energy to mind and body. They have a delightful taste, and may
be eaten as sweets. Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 12d. and 2s. 6d.
per packet.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for
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